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Executive Office of the President
OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

for

FISCAL YEAR 1959



United States

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1960

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Honorable, The President of the United States.

The Honorable, The President of the Senate.

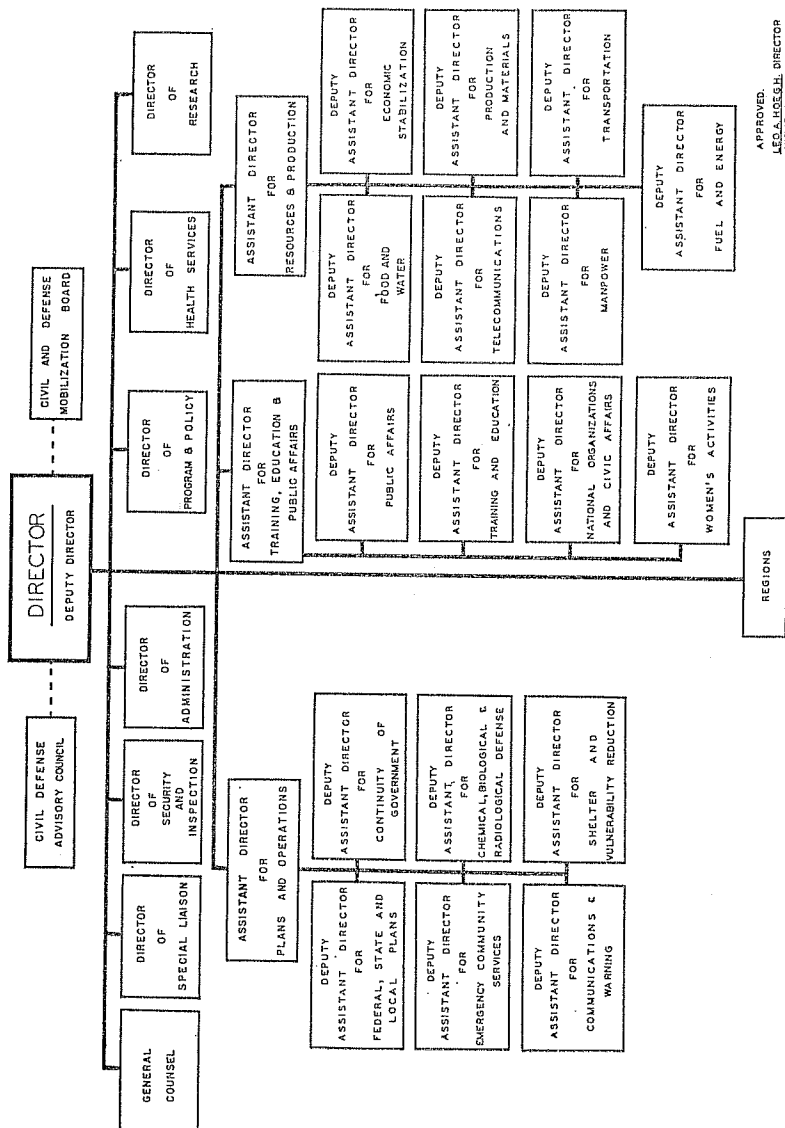
The Honorable, The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor of transmitting to you the first Annual Report of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. This report is submitted in conformity with section 406, Public Law 920, of the 81st Congress.

Respectfully,

LEO A. HOEGH, *Director.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION



APPROVED:
LEO A. ROSEN, DIRECTOR
AUGUST 1959

FIGURE 1.—OCDM organization chart.

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PREFACE

This report, for the period of July 1, 1958, through June 30, 1959, covers the activities of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization during its first year of operation.

The report is in narrative summary form with a minimum of statistical data. Those persons interested in greater statistical details may obtain such information from the OCDM Annual Statistical Report available upon request.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Fiscal year 1959 marked a new era for civil defense and defense mobilization, two recognized vital parts of the Nation's total defense. On July 1, 1958, the direction of the two vital parts was unified by the merger of the Federal Civil Defense Administration (FCDA) and the Office of Defense Mobilization (ODM). The establishment of the new agency as part of the Executive Office of the President, entitled the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (OCDM)¹, gave increased stature and unity to our nonmilitary defense effort.

The vesting of civil defense and mobilization functions in the President was timely and necessary for the following reasons:

1. Existing statutes assigning responsibilities for central coordination and direction of nonmilitary defense were outdated.
2. Rapid technical advances of military science had led to a serious overlap of functions among agencies responsible for nonmilitary defense planning.
3. The importance of nonmilitary defense transcends the responsibility of any department or agency.

Creation of OCDM in the Executive Office of the President, with attendant consolidation of related and overlapping functions, gave the Nation a solid organizational base for building a unified national nonmilitary defense program. Immediately responsive to the broadened responsibilities, OCDM set up its internal organization strictly according to functional needs. (See fig. 1 for current organization.) The unified Federal direction and guidance stemming from this action has already appreciably increased the stature, strength, and effectiveness of nonmilitary defense. But the Nation has only begun to realize the true magnitude of the change. It will continue to pay multiple dividends in improved operations in the future.

THE NATIONAL PLAN

Foremost among OCDM accomplishments during the year was the completion and issuance of the National Plan for Civil Defense and

¹ The Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization (OCDM) was established under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 and implemented through Executive Order No. 10773 which delegated and transferred the functions and affairs of FCDA and ODM to OCDM. On August 26, 1958, the designation "Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization" was changed to "Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization" by Public Law 85-763; and Executive Order 10782 of September 6, 1958, amended Executive Order 10773 accordingly. (See Appendixes 1, 2, and 3.)

Defense Mobilization. In his promulgation of the National Plan in October 1958, the President affirmed that:

1. The clear and unequivocal position of the United States is that conflict and disagreement among nations should not be resolved by force.
2. The United States will continue through all available channels to attempt resolution of disagreements by all means that will allow peace with honor.
3. So long as direct or indirect aggression is used as an instrument of national policy by any nation, common prudence requires that every effort be made to protect the people of the United States by both active and passive means of defense.
4. Civil defense and defense mobilization are vital parts of the Nation's total defense.
5. This plan is in accord with the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, other applicable laws, and Executive orders.
6. The Director, OCDM, shall manage and direct the civil defense and defense mobilization programs of the United States.
7. Agencies of the executive branch of the Government shall plan, prepare, and undertake actions for the execution of the National Plan as assigned by the Director.
8. Periodic testing of plans and programs developed in conformance with the National Plan shall be conducted and reports on readiness conditions shall be submitted to the Director.

The National Plan established nonmilitary courses of action to deter aggression, and in the event of aggression, to enable the Nation to survive, recover, and win. It defined the role required of the Federal Government, the States and their political subdivisions, and of families and individuals to attain this objective.

Through its broad statement of principles and responsibilities, the National Plan projected the nonmilitary defense of the Nation 10 years into the future. This quality gives all responsible officials and the citizenry the key to the flexible and adaptable action required by changes in international relations, techniques and materiel of warfare, and other pertinent factors. Three major contingencies for action are: International tension or cold war short of involvement in hostilities; limited war in which our forces are engaged overseas without immediate prospect of attack on the United States; and general war, including massive attack. Major emphasis for action during the past year was concentrated on meeting the vast and complicated problems that would be created by a thermonuclear war.

The practicality of the National Plan was assured by the manner in which it was developed through conferences with governors, mayors, State and local civil defense officials, advisory committees, and agencies of the Federal Government. It has already proved effective in

providing the Federal leadership, direction, coordination, and guidance necessary for an effective civil defense and defense mobilization of the Nation. But the long-range effect of the Plan will become even more significant as it is fully implemented at all levels of government.

The 40 elements of the National Plan are being implemented by developing appropriate operational annexes providing for its detailed application by governments, families, and individuals. Some annexes have been completed and are in effect, e.g., Planning Basis, Individual Action, Organization for Civil Defense Mobilization, National Shelter Plan, Role of the Military, Preparations for Continuity of Government, and Disaster Services. The remaining annexes are in the final stages of development.

The National Plan places nonmilitary functions in two major categories: The protection of life and property, and the mobilization and management of resources and production. OCDM conducts a variety of programs for the protection of life and property before and after attack. Their objectives are to help the Nation prevent, minimize, repair, and recover from damage and injury. Other programs, for the mobilization and management of resources and production, are planned to strengthen our economy sufficiently to enable the Nation to survive and win. Their goals are to provide adequate manpower, materials, and means of production for use in an emergency; and develop management capability to use these resources effectively at all levels.

Parts II, III, and IV of this report follow the organization of the National Plan² and present a factual summary of accomplishments in carrying out the objectives and functions outlined in it.

CHANGES IN CIVIL DEFENSE LAW

Three major changes in the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950³ contributed to the effectiveness of the National Plan. Amendments to the Act provided for:

1. Greater Federal responsibility.
 - a. Responsibility for civil defense is vested jointly *in the Federal Government and the States and their political subdivisions*. This responsibility was previously vested primarily in the States and their political subdivisions.
 - b. In addition to providing coordination and guidance as formerly, the Federal Government is also responsible for providing necessary *direction*.

² OCDM natural disaster activities are contained in a separate report to the Congress, but a brief summary of these activities is included in part IV. Coordination of Federal assistance in major disasters is an OCDM function and provides experience valuable for survival planning.

³ Public Law 85-606 signed by the President on August 8, 1958.

2. Federal financial contributions to the States for civil defense personnel and administrative expenses on the basis of approved plans. Financial contributions for these purposes were previously prohibited.
3. Federal procurement, maintenance, and distribution of the following equipment by grant or loan to the States on prescribed terms for civil defense purposes:
 - a. Radiological instruments and detection devices.
 - b. Protective masks.
 - c. Gas detection kits.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Continuity of Government.—Generally approved by government leaders, the Continuity of Government Program continued to advance substantially on all fronts:

1. Federal emergency lines of succession have been established generally. Thirty-four States have enacted laws pertaining to the continuity of government.
2. Programs for the preservation of essential records are well advanced in the Federal relocation arc. State and local governments are expected to have reasonably adequate preservation of records programs by July 1, 1962.
3. The development of emergency operating sites in a relocation arc near Washington, D.C., is well underway. Plans were approved for establishing well-protected operational centers for all OCDM regional offices, and \$2.4 million was appropriated for constructing the first underground center at Denton, Tex. Five of the 50 States have protected control centers for their executive branches. The remaining States have designated unprotected control centers, and 19 of them should be protected by July 1, 1962; the balance by July 1, 1967, if sufficient Federal matching funds are made available.
4. Federal agencies were designating employees to perform their headquarters' emergency functions. With the continuation of preparations specified in the National Plan, State and local government employees should be in greater readiness to carry out their emergency functions by July 1, 1960.

National Shelter Policy.—OCDM accomplishments in implementing the National Shelter Policy announced on May 7, 1958, included:

1. A vigorous program to inform all persons of fallout danger and steps they and their governments can take to minimize it.
2. Pilot fallout-shelter surveys almost completed in Tulsa, Okla., Montgomery, Ala., Milwaukee, Wis., and Contra Costa County,

Calif. Plans were underway for similar surveys in New York City, N.Y., Los Angeles, Calif., Tallahassee, Fla., and the State of Delaware.

3. Accelerated research on shelter design and radiological defense. Shelter design studies were well advanced.
4. Plans for constructing approximately 100 prototype fallout shelters.
5. A directive to all Federal departments and agencies requiring them to include fallout shelter design and construction costs in their budget estimates for appropriate new Federal buildings, beginning with FY 1960.

Radiological Defense.—OCDM started a nationwide monitoring network eventually to consist of 6,000 Federal and 144,000 State and local monitor stations, and 24,000 Federal and 576,000 State and local monitors. At the end of the year, radiological capability was as follows:

1. Approximately 1,000 monitoring stations have been established at Federal field facilities, and 14,000 by the State and local governments.
2. Radiological instruments distributed by OCDM to Federal agencies, States, and Territories, and to high schools totaled more than 213,000.
3. Trained radiological defense instructors available to State and local governments totaled approximately 16,000 and radiological monitors totaled about 156,000.

Survival Plans.—On June 30, 1959, all States, the District of Columbia, 2,215 counties, and 240 areas had developed comprehensive operational survival plans.

Public Education.—OCDM continued to work with the United States Office of Education and major national education organizations to tap the major resources of the Nation's school systems for advancing civil defense and defense mobilization. A comprehensive adult education program was developed, and contracts were negotiated with 4 States for traveling teams of instructors who will train local teachers to conduct adult classes in civil defense. Approximately 7,600 radiological instrument kits have been given to high schools and colleges, and about 1 million students have received training in their use and in the effects of nuclear weapons.

Public Information.—OCDM endeavored to inform every person of essential survival measures and to help governments at all levels to achieve the objective that every American know and take action on five fundamentals:

1. Warning signals and what they mean.
2. The local plan for emergency action.

3. Protection from radioactive fallout—shelter.
4. First aid and home emergency preparedness.
5. How to use CONELRAD, 640 or 1240 on the radio dial, for official instructions and information.

Methods used by OCDM to disseminate this information included:

1. The use of motion pictures, national television and radio networks, special news releases, and magazine articles.
2. The dissemination of information on radioactive fallout by means of billboards, posters, exhibits at major public gatherings, and official publications.
3. Major briefings and conferences with audiences totaling 55,000 key government and organization leaders.
4. A 30-minute test of the Control of Electromagnetic Radiation (CONELRAD) system in Operation Alert 1959. All commercial broadcasting and telecasting in the United States stopped for the first time in daylight hours while designated AM radio stations returned to the air on CONELRAD frequencies, 640 and 1240, to broadcast civil defense instructions.

Warning Capability.—OCDM continued to maintain its National Warning System (NAWAS). OCDM attack warning officers at 6 OCDM warning centers located at major North American Defense Command (NORAD) installations can send the warning to 276 warning points and various OCDM facilities. The warning is simultaneously and almost instantly received by all States and 226 other political subdivisions on NAWAS.

The States can relay warnings to approximately 5,000 local points. Fifty-two percent of the cities in target areas have adequate outdoor warning coverage, primarily sirens.

Communications.—Plans were underway for OCDM to activate its primary system of operational communications, National Communications System No. 1 (NACOM 1) for regular full-time use. Currently maintained on a standby basis to be activated when needed, NACOM 1 consists of leased telephone and teletype facilities connecting OCDM's relocation site outside of Washington with Operational Headquarters in Battle Creek, Mich., OCDM regional offices, and State civil defense offices. A recently designed two-way radio network (NACOM 2) was being installed to back up NACOM 1.

Approved State, area, county, and city operational plans of the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) increased to about 1,200.

As part of its improvement program for both peacetime and emergency use, the telephone industry completed the rerouting of main

communications trunklines to bypass major target areas. Outside of principal target areas, this industry also constructed a dual-purpose facility to be used in daily telephone operations and as the industry's relocation control center in emergencies.

Field Activities.—OCDM established its eighth regional office at Everett, Wash., in March 1959. (See fig. 2.) Regional offices were generally strengthened during the year. OCDM will seek to continue this strengthening, especially in defense mobilization capability. At the time of OCDM's establishment, this regional capability was limited. Its strengthening is important in implementing the National Plan and in fulfilling the broadened responsibilities resulting from the merger.

OCDM continued to operate and strengthen its Eastern Instructor Training Center at Brooklyn, N.Y. A Western Instructor Training Center will begin operation in FY 1960.

Financial assistance in strengthening State and local civil defense and mobilization activities was mainly through the survival projects, the Federal matching of funds, and the Federal surplus property programs. Although Public Law 85-606 permits Federal contributions to the States for civil defense personnel and administrative expenses, a lack of appropriations precluded the use of this means of strengthening local capabilities.

Preparations for Resource Mobilization and Management.—OCDM continued reassessing the ability of the economy to meet civil defense requirements and developing emergency control programs. Major accomplishments included:

1. Development of emergency measures for restoration, continued functioning, and stabilization of our monetary and economic system in the relatively undamaged areas of the country, following massive attack.
2. Plans for establishment of emergency transport and communications agencies to function under mobilization conditions and partial recruitment of executive reservists to staff the agencies.
3. Continuous review and revision of mobilization plans and refinements of supply-requirement studies to meet changing conditions.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Over \$64 million was available to OCDM from its regular appropriations in FY 1959. From this total, over \$58 million was obligated, leaving over \$6 million unobligated at the end of the fiscal year as shown in table 1.

TABLE 1.—Financial summary for FY 1959

Appropriation title		Funds available	Funds obligated	Unobligated balance
Salaries and Expenses:				
Appropriation for FY 1959	\$23, 285, 000			
Obligated in FY 1958	139, 832	\$23, 145, 168	\$22, 979, 301	\$165, 867
Federal Contributions:				
Appropriation (available for FY 1958 and 1959)	17, 000, 000			
Obligated in FY 1958	622, 653	16, 377, 347	16, 318, 478	58, 869
Emergency Supplies and Equipment:				
Appropriation for FY 1959	20, 000, 000			
Obligated in FY 1958	9, 960	19, 990, 040	15, 424, 435	4, 565, 605
Research and Development:				
Appropriation through FY 1959	24, 000, 000			
Plus: Reimbursement from other sources	722, 462			
Less: Obligations through June 30, 1958	19, 955, 548	4, 766, 914	3, 380, 918	1, 385, 996
Total		64, 279, 469	58, 103, 132	6, 176, 337

¹ Most of this unobligated balance resulted from savings against estimated costs of reworking OODM's outdated blood plasma stockpile. All blood plasma is being reworked to serum albumin. The procedure and the process used are the best currently available for reworking blood plasma. Estimated costs were based on the anticipated use of another method which would have produced a greater yield but at a greater overall cost. However, such a process has not yet successfully been developed or approved by the National Institutes of Health. The serum albumin obtained from the reworking procedures used has a 10-year stability period in contrast to the 5-year stability period for blood plasma. The savings of reworking costs 5 years hence will be in addition to the savings against estimated costs of FY 1959.

In addition to its regular appropriations (see table 1), OODM had other funds available and used them to carry out assigned responsibilities as follows:

1. *Funds for natural disaster aid under Public Law 875, 81st Congress:*

Appropriated through FY 1959	\$115, 300, 000
Obligated through FY 1958	90, 447, 711

Available for FY 1959	24, 852, 289
Obligated in FY 1959	8, 336, 870

Unobligated balance	16, 515, 419
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2. *Funds received from the Department of Defense for administration of military construction projects:*

Amount received	\$194, 672
Obligated in FY 1959	100, 380

Unobligated balance	94, 292
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OCDM continued to provide technical guidance to the General Services Administration during FY 1959 concerning the management of the national stockpile of strategic and critical materials held for emergency use. Valued at \$5.78 billion based on June 1959 market prices, this stockpile is located at 217 strategic points throughout the Nation. FY 1959 maintenance and administrative costs totaled \$18.6 million.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Our survival as a Nation depends upon the ability of the Federal, State, and local governments to carry out their responsibilities in the event of a massive attack. To make this possible, the Continuity of Government Program provides for establishing lines of succession for key officials and personnel; preserving essential records; developing protected locations for government operations; and making full use of all personnel, facilities, and equipment of government at all levels.

Lines of Succession

Emergency lines of succession have been generally established in the executive branch of the Federal Government. Legislation to deal with this problem is being considered in 46 States this year; to date 34 have enacted laws pertaining to continuity of government. Many national organizations at the State and local levels, especially women's, veterans', fraternal, and civic organizations, were instrumental in obtaining passage of this legislation. All States are expected to have some lines of succession by July 1, 1960. Work is underway with the counties and cities with population over 50,000 to get them to provide for lines of succession.

Preservation of Records

Programs for the preservation of essential records are well advanced in the Federal relocation arc; and Federal agencies will report December 30, 1959, on their progress in extending this program to their field establishments. Many States have taken some preliminary actions to plan the preservation of their records, but none has an adequate record preservation program in operation. Many States are expected to take initial steps by July 1, 1960, and to have reasonably adequate programs in effect by July 1, 1962. The outlook for local governments is similar.

Relocation Sites

The development of emergency operating sites for the executive branch in a relocation arc near Washington, D.C., is well underway.

At the regional level, plans have been approved for the establishment of underground control centers at the eight OCDM regional offices. Each control center will have the capability for operation in an emergency as the headquarters for all Federal nonmilitary activ-

ity within the region. Two or more representatives from the key agencies with emergency functions are slated for permanent assignment to the control centers, and they would be augmented by additional personnel in an emergency. These representatives will be technically competent and have delegated authority to act for their agencies in an emergency if they cannot contact their superiors. To the extent possible, these assignments will be permanent.

The centers will be designed to provide protection from fallout and a minimum of 30 pounds per square inch overpressure blast protection, with an effective filter system for radiation, chemical, and biological hazards. The centers will be interconnected with an adequate communications system. Funds for the first underground center at Denton, Tex. (\$2.4 million), have been appropriated. Funds for further construction will be requested in future budgets.

More than 30 States will require legislation to permit the legal transfer of their seats of government. Fifteen States have passed such legislation. It is anticipated that this legislation, usually involving constitutional amendments, will have been adopted by most of the other States by July 1, 1963.

Five of the 50 States have established control centers for their executive branches. The other States have designated unprotected centers for government.

Many of the cities and counties have established control centers. The number of adequately protected centers is small but increasing. Those centers with protective features include Portland, Oreg., Dade County, Fla., DuPage County, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Wichita, Kans., and Oakland, South Pasadena, and Glendale, Calif. Cities and counties are expected to use all the Federal matching funds allocated to this program in FY 1960 in excess of those used by the States.

Use of Government Personnel, Facilities, and Equipment

The role of Federal departments and agencies in carrying out the National Plan has been determined. Some agencies and departments are scheduled to receive Executive orders assigning them emergency missions, and others will receive a statement from OCDM outlining their emergency functions. The statement will be in the form of an agreement for accelerating, modifying, or temporarily suspending normal functions during emergencies. Organizational units whose functions are temporarily suspended will provide personnel for carrying out emergency functions of other agencies or of emergency agencies required for stabilization, transportation, and communications controls.

For FY 1960, OCDM requested \$12 million and received \$6¼ million for financing preparedness activities of other Federal agencies. This is the first time that all of these activities have been financed under a single appropriation.

State and local government personnel, with the exception of those persons normally performing emergency type operations, such as police and firemen, are not adequately prepared to execute their emergency government functions. With the continuation of the preparations called for by the National Plan, all State and local government employees should, by July 1, 1960, be much better prepared to execute their emergency governmental functions.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Public interest in civil defense and defense mobilization measures increased notably during fiscal year 1959. To inform every person of essential survival measures and to help governments at all levels achieve this objective, OCDM used a variety of public information media available and within its means. Special emphasis was on implementing the National Shelter Policy and the self-help aspects of the National Plan. Notable examples were the release of 7 new motion pictures; cooperation with a national television network to produce a series of 10 shows primarily for use on educational stations, and secondarily for use on commercial stations; and regularly issued and continuously used radio and television station-break announcements.

OCDM distribution of a wallet-size preparedness card, begun at popular request in fiscal year 1958, reached a total of 38,900,000 cards by July 1959. The National Outdoor Advertising Association posted 5,216 full size billboards carrying a civil defense message on radio-active fallout. In addition 400,734 counter, window, and bulletin board type posters carried an identical message to the public. OCDM provided 13 new exhibits used at 137 separate showings before national, State, and local groups at such events as conventions, expositions, national conferences, and State and county fairs.

In addition to the National Plan and annexes to it, OCDM produced and distributed 4 new technical publications and 6 new pamphlets. Copies of new and revised publications distributed totaled nearly 65 million. Appearing in the Nation's magazines, encyclopedias, and yearbooks were 123 requested articles and stories on various OCDM programs. Special news releases carrying civil defense messages to the public totaled 141 and information bulletins to State and local civil defense organizations totaled 118.

National and Operational Headquarters personnel conducted 77 major briefings and conferences. Personnel of the 8 regional offices

conducted more than 900 briefings. Audiences at these presentations include approximately 55,000 key national, State, and local officials and organization leaders.

In Operation Alert 1959, all commercial broadcasting and telecasting in the United States ceased for the first time in daylight hours to permit a 30-minute test of the Control of Electromagnetic Radiation (CONELRAD) system. After leaving the air on normal frequencies, designated participating AM radio stations returned to the air on the CONELRAD frequencies, 640 and 1240, to broadcast civil defense information and instructions.

REDUCTION OF VULNERABILITY

OCDM's program for reducing our national vulnerability involves individual or family actions, actions by industry, and actions by government. A balanced program must include shelters and protective devices, hardening and dispersal of facilities, controlled movement of people and materials, and adequate stockpiles of essential survival items. Controlled movement is discussed under Survival Preparations and Disaster Services, and survival items are discussed under Development and Maintenance of Essential Resources.

National Shelter Policy

A little more than a year has passed since the National Shelter Policy was announced on May 7, 1958, urging that the property owner provide fallout protection on his premises. During this period, public awareness of and interest in the problem has increased substantially. Governor Rockefeller's call for a compulsory shelter program in New York State, followed by the endorsement of shelter programs by the Conference of Governors meeting in Puerto Rico, has given a strong boost to the program. Many widely-read publications have commented editorially on these actions. Several organizations have offered to sponsor construction of prototype shelters. As a result of this growing concern, it is reasonable to assume that shelter-construction activities in the coming year, and succeeding years, will be accelerated.

In addition to its public information activities, OCDM has taken a number of actions to advance knowledge of shelter availability and design. Pilot surveys are underway in Milwaukee, Wis., Tulsa, Okla., Montgomery, Ala., and Contra Costa County, Calif., to identify and evaluate the potential fallout shelter in existing buildings. Pertinent questions are to be included in the 1960 national census, and, subsequently, in the monthly current population survey, which will give us an approximate measure of existing home shelter throughout the United States.

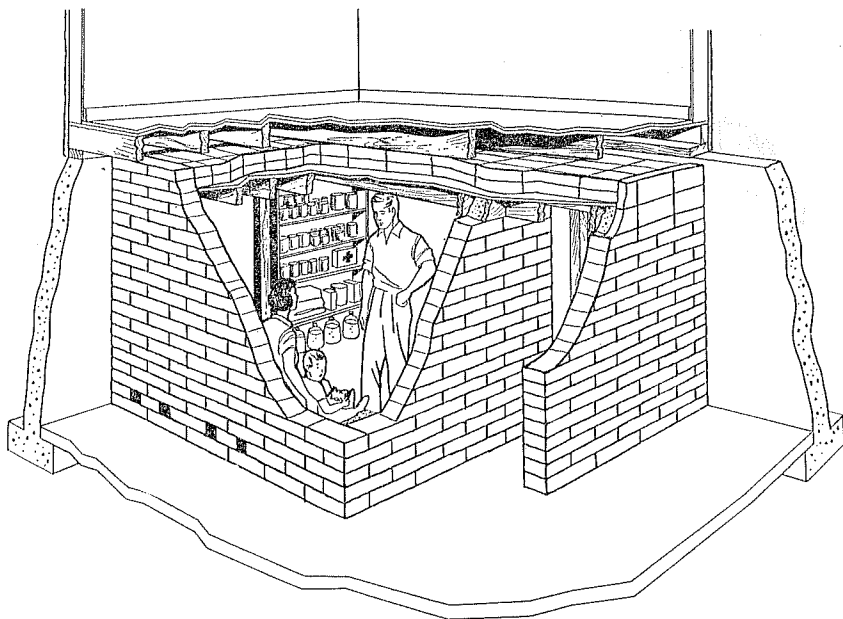


FIGURE 3a.—Basement concrete block shelter.

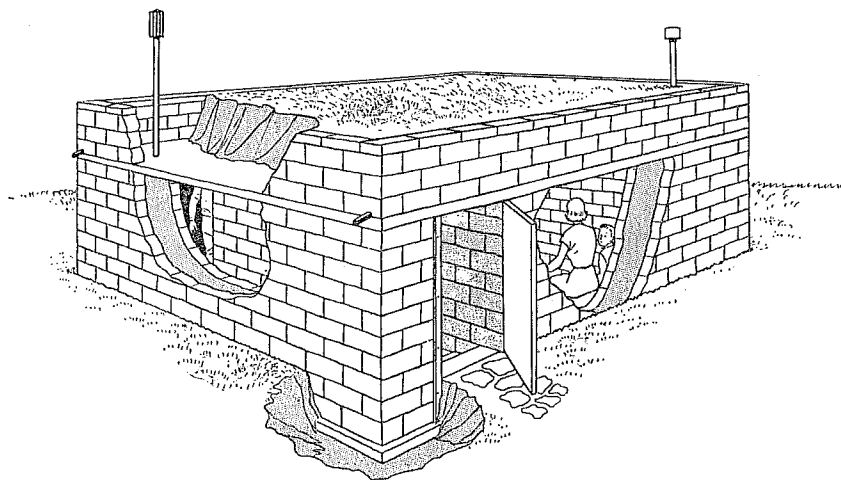


FIGURE 3b.—Aboveground double-wall shelter.

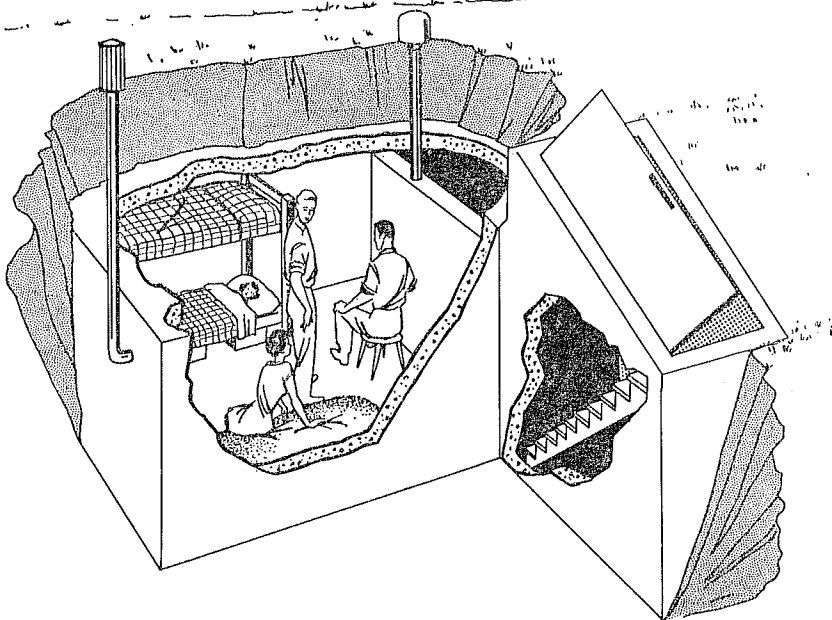


FIGURE 3c.—Underground concrete shelter.

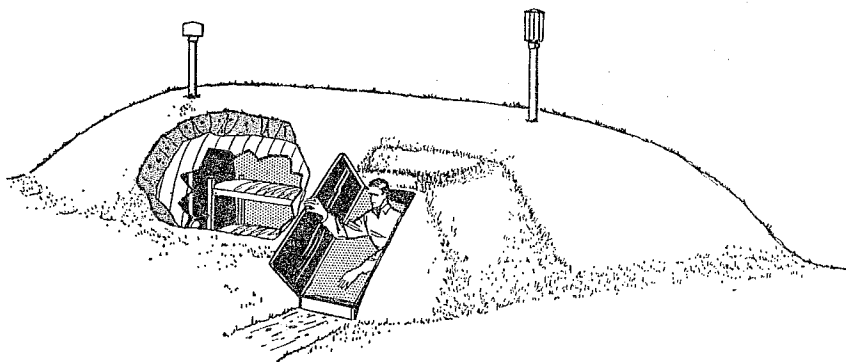


FIGURE 3d.—Pre-shaped metal shelter.

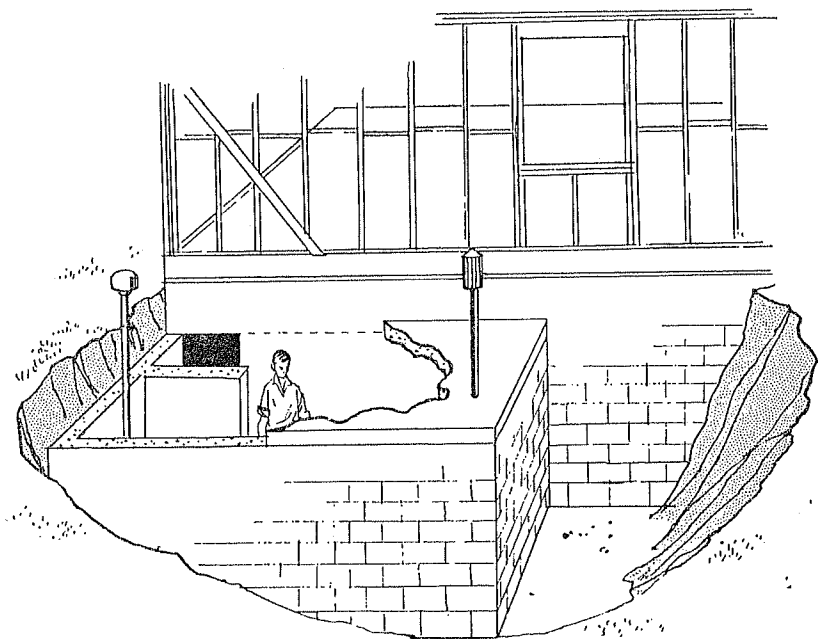


FIGURE 3e.—Concrete basement shelter in new housing.

In December 1958, five Federal office buildings in Washington, D.C., were surveyed to determine what sort of shelter they provided or could provide with modest improvements. The survey showed that all had potential shelter areas which were more than adequate in size for their regular work force and that they could be improved and equipped to provide extended occupancy and excellent fallout protection.

Shelter design studies are well advanced. Plans are now being widely distributed for a simple do-it-yourself home basement shelter made of solid concrete blocks, as well as other types of outdoor use above and below ground. (See fig. 3.) During FY 1960 nearly 100 prototype shelters will be constructed or initiated. These are expected to stimulate interest among persons who visit them in addition to providing technical data. Special attention is being devoted to multiple-use types.

All Federal departments and agencies have been directed to include funds for fallout shelter in budget estimates for new buildings. Funds were appropriated for FY 1960 to provide shelter for one building project. Sixteen Federal agencies have reported that they have construction projects planned for FY 1961 which may be suitable for inclusion of fallout shelter.

The Congress appropriated \$4 million for research and development in FY 1960. OCDM plans to spend \$2.5 million of this appropriation for construction of prototype shelters.

Some progress has been made in making fallout shelter financing easier but there remain roadblocks in lack of adequate financial incentives and easy-financing arrangements. The Federal Housing Administration will guarantee property improvement loans up to \$3,500 for the construction of shelters. These loans do not apply to new construction, but steps are being taken to permit it. Also shelter construction may be handicapped in some areas by the fact that this adds to the value of the property and hence to the real estate tax. OCDM will suggest that State and local governments make the necessary changes in their laws to remove this possible hindrance.

Reduction of Vulnerability of Federal Facilities

Aside from the emergency relocation program, very limited progress was made during the past year in reducing the vulnerability of Federal facilities.

A selective approach to dispersion and protective construction which recognizes various degrees of target vulnerability and couples them with various degrees of acceptable risk, depending upon the criticality of the facility, is now being studied. The recent development of a study of standardized survival probabilities for the most important locations in the United States (see Damage Assessment) provides a useful tool for this purpose.

Industrial dispersion is discussed under Development and Maintenance of Essential Resources.

WARNING OF ATTACK

At the present time, a warning time of 3 hours is still regarded as the maximum probable time in most areas. With the further development of intercontinental ballistic missiles, the tactical warning will be reduced to zero to 15 minutes. Nevertheless, our civil defense plans and our individual responses must be sufficiently flexible so that we can take the best advantage of whatever amount of warning is available.

The National Warning System (NAWAS) now consists of 6 OCDM Warning Centers (see fig. 4) at major Air Force installations, all State Warning Points (including Washington, D.C.), and 226 other warning points. The network is capable of sending a warning to all 276 warning points (see fig. 5) in about 15 seconds. Warning points will be increased to 376 in FY 1960 and 500 in FY 1961. The States are capable of relaying warnings to approximately 5,000 local warning points.

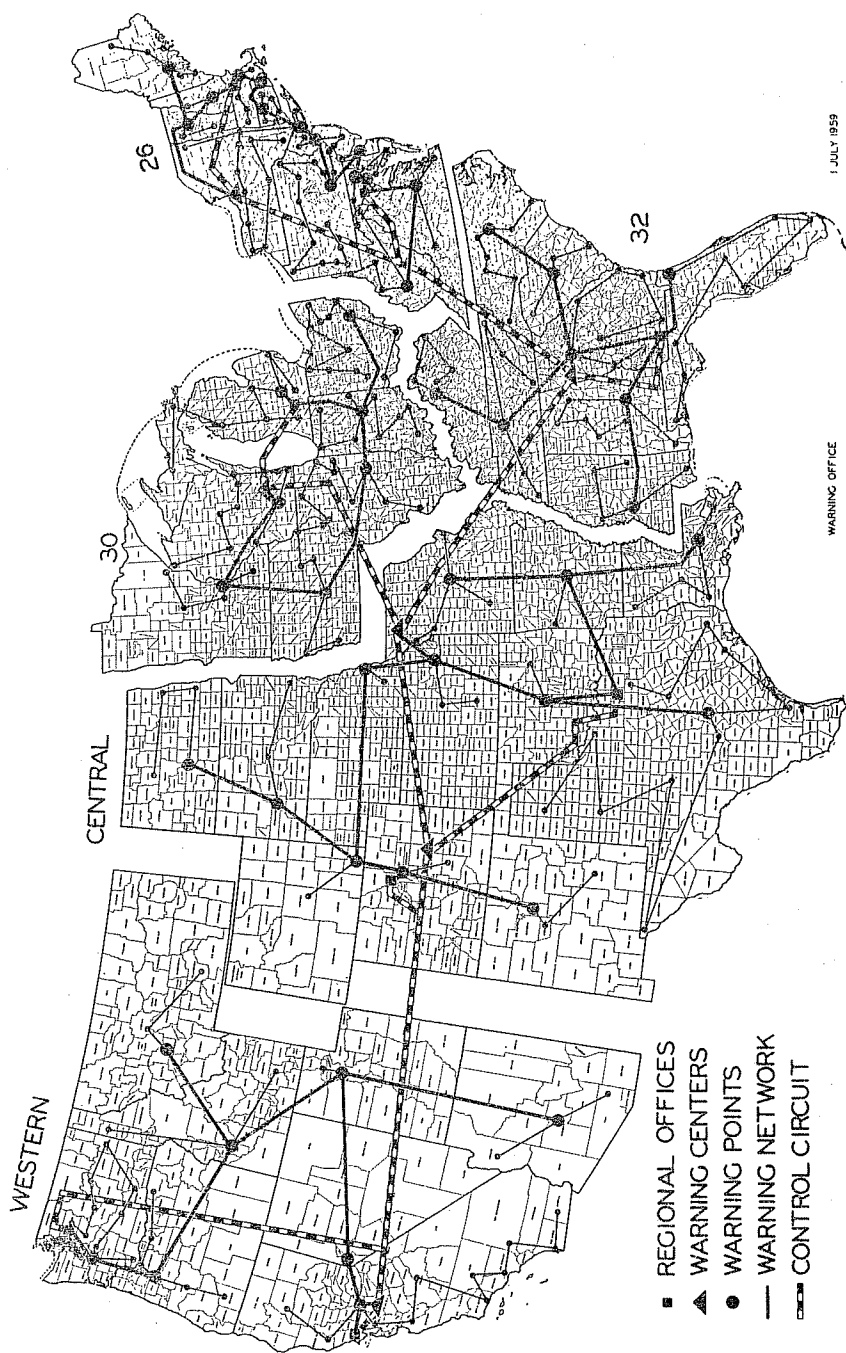


Figure 4.—The National warning system.

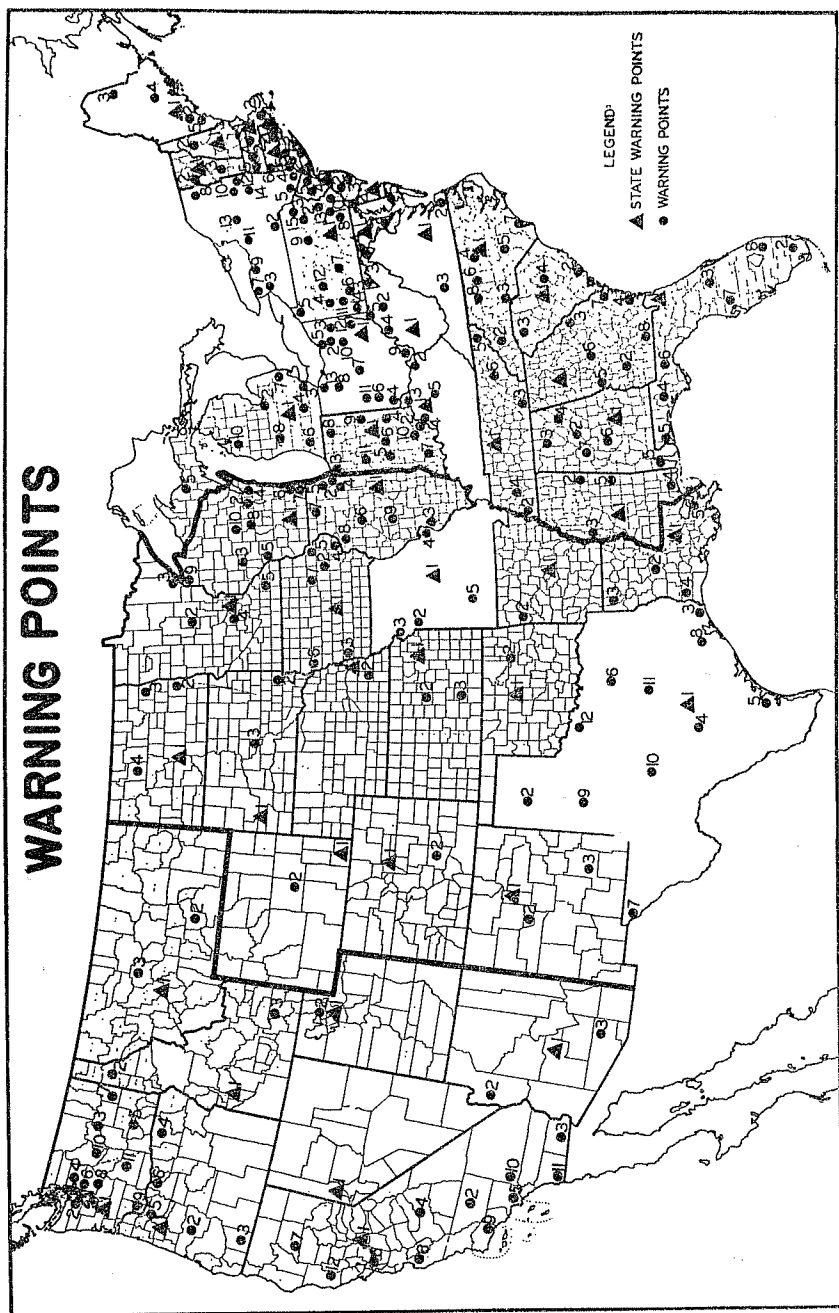


Figure 5.—Warning points.

Fifty-two percent of cities in target areas have adequate outdoor public warning systems, primarily sirens. This includes Washington, D.C. The remaining target areas will be encouraged to develop and install adequate warning systems under the Federal Contributions Program.

Tests have shown that outdoor warning systems are relatively ineffective for people who are indoors. A method for indoor warnings has been developed and tested. The National Emergency Alarm Repeater (NEAR) System will require the installation of 400 to 600 signal generators on powerlines throughout the United States. Simple plug-in alarms will be used in homes and offices to receive the signal. The generating equipment will cost about \$30 million, and the alarms will cost about \$5 each. Effort is being made to have this system financed by private industry and individuals.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

National coordination, control, and national decisions after an attack would be based on rapid assessment of the damage and casualties and of the resources which remain for recovery. A national system, using a high speed electronic computer, is in operation at the National Damage Assessment Center (NDAC) at a secure location. Fourteen agencies participate in its work. A file of data on 75 resource categories at 250,000 locations is maintained and constantly updated through the cooperation of the participating agencies.

In addition, OCDM has developed a series of manual techniques for assessing damage at national, regional, State, and local levels. It has also developed and provided procedures for national, regional, and State systems using a medium speed-computer.

OCDM is providing the NDAC additional protection against attack to improve its postattack capability. Plans are underway for a special communication system connecting it to key Government command centers.

OCDM headquarters and regional offices also have a capability for manual damage assessment. An undetermined number of States have some capability.

COMMUNICATIONS

The National Plan states that the Federal Government will maintain a reasonably secure system of communications among the Federal agencies and to the States; the States will do the same with respect to their jurisdictions; and local governments will maintain communications for their emergency operations.

OCDM's primary system of operational communications is National Communications System No. 1 (NACOM 1). (See fig. 6.) It consists of about 92,000 miles of leased-wire facilities—private line tele-

phone and teletypewriter services set up on an engineered military circuit (EMC) basis—connecting OCDM's relocation site with Battle Creek, the regional offices, State civil defense offices, and Canada. Currently requiring about 30 minutes to activate, it will be converted to full-time use as soon as funds are available.

Initial equipment has been procured for a system of radio backup called National Communications System No. 2 (NACOM 2). (See fig. 7.) The OCDM installation and tie-ins to approximately one-half the States are to be completed during FY 1961 and the remainder in subsequent fiscal periods.

The Interagency Communication System, which connects the relocation sites in the Federal arc, will be developed to achieve a reasonable degree of protection against attack during FY 1961.

Many agencies have communications systems to their field offices. Some of these are Government-owned and some are leased lines. Surveys are underway to determine to what extent these various systems can and should be interconnected.

At the State and local level, the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) program has continued to expand. Over 30,000 operators in over 1,100 State and local organizations participate.

MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

Local government is the basic entity responsible for the emergency maintenance of law and order. The National Plan calls for State law enforcement forces to support local police as necessary. Only upon the request of a State government, or in the event a State government is unable to act, will the Federal Government assume and exercise necessary functions for local maintenance of order. Upon request, the Secretary of Defense will provide emergency military aid to the civil authority to assist in maintaining law and order, provided it does not interfere with the conduct of primary military missions.

One of the major purposes of the State and local continuity of government program is to assure that these governments do, in fact, retain the capability to preserve law and order. This function is also an important part of the State and local operational plans and the OCDM Police Services Program.

The combined strength of trained, equipped, paid, full-time police officers is approximately 270,000. An estimated 300,000 partially equipped auxiliary police are trained or being trained. OCDM objectives are to assure full use of existing police resources; to promote the training of sufficient auxiliary police, and to enhance nonmilitary defense operational readiness at all government levels by providing guidance, training, and equipment.

Following enemy attack, police would be concerned with many activities. A small part of their function. OCDM continued to

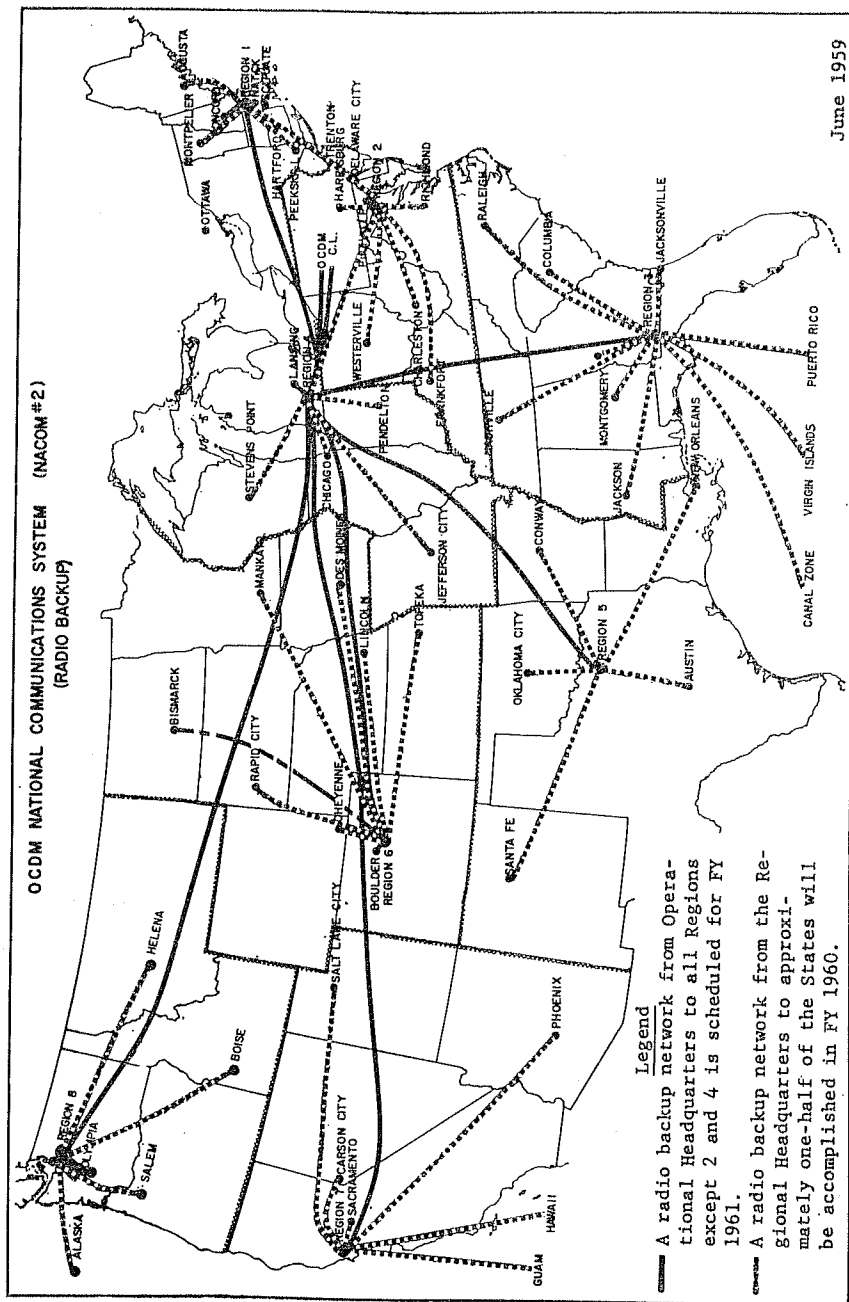


Figure 7.—National communications system No. 2.

provide technical information and guidance on these activities to responsible officials. Chief among them were the supervision and regulation of traffic required by attack conditions, radioactive fallout, and military movements; enforcement of civil defense regulations to prevent subversive action, to maintain law and order, and to protect vital supplies and installations; collection and dissemination of information on highway movements and conditions in the disaster area; biological, chemical, and radiological defense of police personnel and appropriate assistance to other civil defense activities; and explosive ordnance reconnaissance.

OCDM, with the cooperation of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Sheriffs' Association, assisted the States in developing statewide civil defense plans. The chief emphasis was on planning for combined metropolitan, intrastate, and interstate police operations. OCDM provided technical advice and guidance for this planning, including a technical manual on methods and techniques for maximum use of highways during emergencies.

OCDM improved operational readiness for maintaining law and order in emergencies by supporting training courses for police personnel and by procuring equipment (Federal matching funds and surplus property). Federal contributions were responsible for substantial progress in expanding and improving police communications equipment.

SURVIVAL PREPARATIONS AND DISASTER SERVICES

Operational plans (under the Survival Projects Program) have been developed in all States and the District of Columbia. In addition 240 area plans and 2,215 local plans have been developed. By June 30, 1960, substantial progress will have been made in refining and improving these plans, in extending the planning to include additional localities and in providing, through OCDM regional offices, for integrated, interstate emergency actions and procedures.

Disaster services include casualty care and emergency public health, emergency welfare services, rescue, debris clearance, fire protection, and decontamination.

The National Plan and its annexes prescribe responsibilities for disaster services and the State and local operational plans provide for implementing them. Private organizations, such as the Associated General Contractors and the American Legion, have developed plans to assist in disaster services.

Because of the magnitude of modern thermonuclear weapons and the problem of fallout following nuclear attack, the principal theater of disaster services would be in zones of tolerable radiation intensities—zones which would become progressively larger as radioactivity decays.

Rescue, debris clearance, and firefighting would be limited in initial disaster operations because of the excessive radioactivity in the blast and fire-affected areas. Emphasis would be on emergency health care and welfare services in the areas of tolerable radiation intensities.

Emergency Health Care

Because of the extreme shortage of health resources that would be experienced in a massive attack, our traditional concepts of health and medical care for the surviving population have had to be revised. It is necessary to stress preparations for maintaining health as well as care of the sick and injured. The application of strict medical care priorities is considered inappropriate as a tool for the management of health resources but would be a useful guide for professional personnel. However, it could be applied only with extensive pre-attack training and education of professional health personnel. OCDM, in cooperation with DHEW, will provide guidance to State and local governments in the optimum use of existing resources in a disaster situation. Only group, family, and individual self-help will be available to those persons isolated from professional health services by effects of an attack.

Existing plans to mobilize and utilize health resources are not yet adequate to take full advantage of the limited resources that would be available following an attack on the United States. State health plans vary in effectiveness because of differences in health resources in the several States. The Public Health Service, under procedures now being established, will develop national emergency plans and a comprehensive preparedness program with OCDM providing leadership and policy direction.

Progress has been made toward identifying and inventorying existing health facilities in all States. This information is being processed into the National Damage Assessment Center for evaluation and integration with other health resources data.

OCDM has made 68 civil defense emergency hospitals available on loan to State and local governments for training purposes and has prepositioned in the States about 1,300 hospital units for use during civil defense emergencies. The value of these facilities together with the balance of essential health supplies now stockpiled totals more than \$200 million. The results of Operation Alert 1959 emphasized the importance of these facilities and supplies. Evaluation of the exercise indicated a loss of 88 percent of the Nation's productive capacity for health supplies and 75 percent of private and commercial health inventories.

One of the limiting health resources—which cannot be stockpiled—is manpower. OCDM has contributed funds to the MEND (Medical

Education for National Defense) program which introduces mass emergency medical care training into the curriculum of the Nation's medical schools. DHEW will institute specialty courses for the ancillary health professions and will work with representative national organizations and respective schools to develop training programs in the undergraduate period similar to the MEND program. DHEW is also studying what measures of self-help can be taught to members of the general public to give them a capability of caring for themselves in event of massive enemy attack.

EMERGENCY WELFARE SERVICES

Emergency Welfare Services embrace all the service and assistance required to meet human needs for food, clothing, and lodging; to furnish information on the condition and whereabouts of persons; and to register persons in attacked areas for use in reuniting families separated during the emergency.

OCDM, in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Agriculture; Interior; and Post Office, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency and numerous professional social welfare, and business organizations, is developing plans to provide emergency welfare care for people. While the responsibility for distributing existing supplies of food and water to the population is a State and local one, plans are being developed for the use of the 3,000 Department of Agriculture local offices to assist State and local governments. (See Food section in part III.)

In the housing field, detailed procedures, billeting standards, and arrangements for adding to the supply are being worked out. The Housing and Home Finance Agency, under delegation from OCDM, has begun the development of a national plan for housing, which will augment local civil defense plans.

Rescue and Salvage

National survival following an enemy attack would require extensive rescue and salvage operations, including the movement of rescued persons to safer areas and the salvage of material essential to sustain life and restore the economy. The number of trained and equipped rescue personnel in local governments, industry, and existing rescue groups needs to be increased.

A valuable asset to local governments is the resources of the American Legion rescue squads currently being incorporated as auxiliary forces to local fire, police, and public works departments. The American Legion and its auxiliary posts have organized approximately 200 light duty rescue squads in 17 States. Of these rescue squads, 95

are trained and 54 are fully equipped and ready to assist in disasters. National officials of the Boy Scouts of America are considering a proposal for organizing, training, and equipping similar rescue squads throughout the Nation.

Debris Clearance and Engineering

Generally carried out at the State and local level, debris clearance and engineering functions include clearance of streets, highways, airports, and waterways; directed movement of the population and engineering resources; temporary restoration of essential community facilities and utilities such as hospitals, water, electricity, gas, and sewage; temporary construction of buildings, for first aid, mass care, and rehabilitation; mass burial of the dead; and decontamination.

Through the matching of approximately \$1,834,000 of Federal funds, OCDM helped State and local governments obtain standby electric generators for hospitals and other equipment for emergency use. OCDM worked with the Associated General Contractors of America to develop a plan for community disaster relief and control, provided guidance on emergency engineering problems through conferences with appropriate officials at all government levels, developed instructions for storage and inspection of engineering equipment, and was instrumental in starting a prototype water supply study to determine the resources and methods for supplying potable water in disaster-stricken areas.

Fire Defense and Decontamination

Generally carried out at the State and local level, fire defense and decontamination include measures to prevent, contain, or curtail fires resulting from enemy attack; reduction of fire potential; recruitment and training of auxiliary firefighters; training of firefighters in related duties concerning rescue, salvage, water supply, decontamination, and defense against chemical, biological, and radiological warfare.

Through the National Fire Defense Advisory Committee, OCDM worked with representatives of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the International Association of Fire Fighters, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the National Fire Protection Association. Based on recommendations of the Committee, OCDM prepared a national fire defense plan. It defines the responsibilities of Federal, State, and local government units, industry, and householders in fire defense. It also provides guidance on operational procedures, staffing, equipment, communications, and training needed for effective fire defense in industry and at all levels of government.

PROTECTION FROM DELAYED OR UNCONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

Delayed and unconventional weapons protection includes defense against radiation, biological and chemical agents, and clandestine and unexploded ordnance. The major emphasis is on radiological protection because radiation is considered the greatest threat to national survival in case of nuclear attack. However, defenses against biological and chemical agents are also being developed because their use could inflict casualties, impair morale and the will to resist, and impede military and nonmilitary operations.

Radiological Defense

The number of radiological instruments distributed to States and Territories for radiological defense training and operational preparedness has grown substantially. More than 155,000 instruments have been distributed to the States and Territories, and to high schools and colleges. An additional 66,000 instruments were loaned or transferred to 21 Federal agencies to improve the operational readiness of the Federal Government. These quantities represent only a small first step toward the number of instruments required to provide adequate radiological defense.

A program has been started to establish a Federal network of radiological monitoring stations to provide hourly reports on the level of fallout radiation across the Nation after a nuclear attack. Approximately 1,000 radiological monitoring stations have been established at fixed field facilities of the United States Weather Bureau, the Federal Aviation Agency, the Air Weather Service of the United States Air Force, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of the Interior. OCDM plans to expand this Federal portion of the network to 1,800 by the end of FY 1960, 2,400 by the end of FY 1961, and 3,043—or one in each county—by the end of FY 1962. In addition, an estimated 14,000 State and local monitoring stations are now in operation, against a long-term goal of 150,000 for Federal, State, and local governments by 1963.

As the result of training programs across the Nation, approximately 16,000 instructors in radiological monitoring and 156,000 radiological monitors are available to State and local governments. In addition, approximately 1 million students have received some education in the use of the 7,600 instrument kits which have been given to high schools and colleges. An additional 7,400 kits will be supplied to high schools and colleges in FY 1960.

Biological and Chemical Warfare Defense

Federal responsibilities for biological and chemical warfare defense are being assigned to the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with OCDM providing leadership and policy direction.

Preliminary field tests of a civilian protective mask and an infant protector indicated that both were economical and effective against chemical, biological, and radiological agents. Distribution of chemical and biological warfare defense equipment by OCDM has to date been limited to that for testing and demonstration purposes. However, protective masks and chemical detector kits will be made available during FY 1960 for familiarization purposes. The necessary manuals for familiarization have been prepared.

OCDM acquired 53,000 excess military protective masks and 13 million tubes of vesicant agent protective ointment. Other biological and chemical defense equipment on hand was provided prior to FY 1958.

Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance

Explosive ordnance reconnaissance includes the investigation, location, identification, verification, marking, and reporting of unexploded ordnance. It also includes initial evacuation of personnel from the danger area of the unexploded ordnance. The disposal of military explosives is a military function.

The Continental Army Command (CONARC) has trained a variety of personnel for explosive ordnance reconnaissance in a course ranging from 2 to 40 hours according to local time allocation. However, a lack of uniformity has rendered the program ineffective. To overcome this obstacle, the Department of Defense recommended that a specific training program be developed, coordinated with OCDM and CONARC, and limited to active police officers. Such a program was developed with the support of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and CONARC expects to train 10 percent of all State and local regular police officers annually in explosive ordnance reconnaissance, security measures, and radiological monitoring.

MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION

Mobilization and management of resources and production is the second major indispensable mission of civil defense and defense mobilization. Programs for the protection of life and property—the other principal task dealt with by the National Plan—will not make maximum contribution to the survival of the Nation unless resources are available and effectively used.

Activities to accomplish the resources and production mission are of two major categories: Programs for the development of adequate supplies of essential resources and their maintenance at locations where they will be available in an emergency, including the determination of supply and requirements and the identification and correction of deficiencies; and programs for the revival of production and the development of a management capability at Federal, State, and local levels which will assure the effective use of available resources in an emergency.

DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF ESSENTIAL RESOURCES

As set forth in the National Plan, the Federal Government is charged with stimulating the development and maintenance of resources necessary for expanding, maintaining, or restoring essential production and distribution processes.

State, Local, and Private Inventories

The National Plan urges individuals to be prepared to exist on personal stocks of survival items in their homes and shelter areas for 2 weeks following attack. It urges State and local governments to have available emergency supplies and equipment sufficient for 4 weeks following attack.

Most households do not now have enough food or other essential emergency supplies to last for 2 weeks. Similarly, State and local inventories of survival items and civil defense equipment are small, although some start has been made through Federal contributions, as discussed elsewhere in this report.

One major product of the Survival Projects Program at State and target area level has been the development of considerable information on resource availability. OCDM will assist States in the fur-

ther development of such data, including translation of the information into forms permitting interstate, regional, and national compilations of probable surpluses and shortages.

Federal Stockpiles

The Federal Government maintains many stockpiles of importance to civil defense and defense mobilization. These include strategic and critical materials inventories, survival item inventories, and machine tools inventories.

Strategic and Critical Materials.—On June 30, 1959, the Federal Government had supplies of 75 strategic and critical materials meeting stockpile specifications valued at \$5.8 billion in the National Stockpile, \$574 million in the Supplemental Stockpile, \$705 million in Defense Production Act Inventories, and \$87 million in Commodity Credit Corporation inventories obtained through barter of agricultural surpluses.

A new stockpiling policy calls for the establishment of objectives on the basis of the time required for supplies of materials in a national emergency to match essential needs of the emergency, including emergency reconstruction after nuclear attack. Pending the determination of these requirements, the maximum planning period will be limited to 3 years.

Open market purchases for the Strategic Stockpile are largely completed. Only chrysotile asbestos, diamond dies, and jewel bearings are programmed for purchase on the open market. A total of approximately \$6.5 million is available for this purchase in FY 1960. Chrysotile asbestos will be procured so far as available from domestic sources. Diamond dies and jewel bearings are being purchased at minimum rates necessary to maintain the domestic mobilization base.

Under the Public Law 480 barter program, acquisition values of materials acquired were \$1,071 million committed as of June 30, 1959, for strategic materials, \$615 million transferred to the Supplemental Stockpile, and \$223 million transferred to the Strategic Stockpile. There are no limits to the Supplemental Stockpile, but procurement is expected to taper off as inventories are accumulated.

Upgrading of copper, molybdenum, vanadium, and tungsten in the Strategic Stockpile is underway to provide minimum readiness inventories of the more usable forms. The upgrading of tantalite has been authorized and precise specifications for this purpose are being developed.

Disposal actions, in accordance with the legal requirements that these actions shall not cause serious economic disruptions in the market, have been limited until recent months. In addition, congressional approval is required for disposal of any nonobsolescent materials from the Strategic Stockpile. So far, Congress has ap-

proved proposals for the disposal of gem diamonds, 3 platinum items, and zircon, but has not approved the disposal of extra long-staple cotton beyond 50,000 bales.

Survival Items.—The existing civil defense stockpile, valued at more than \$200 million, involves primarily medical items and emergency engineering equipment.

Health and sanitation supplies generally represent the most critical survival items. An appraisal of stockpile requirements was completed in 1958 and is being reevaluated on the basis of new production and resource estimates. The objective is to develop a sound and financially feasible procurement program.

Postattack requirement factors for survival and recuperation will be developed during FY 1960–61 for all other essential survival items. Data collection on supplies will be extended from medical survival items to all other essential items.

The Commodity Credit Corporation currently has on hand agricultural commodities accumulated under price-support legislation valued at \$6.5 billion. These stocks are reasonably well dispersed. Under a policy adopted by the Commodity Credit Corporation in 1956, and concurred in by both the former ODM and FCDA, whenever CCC stocks are to be moved or an initial location for storage of stocks is being selected, defense criteria shall be applied wherever practical in selecting sites which are away from critical target areas and which would be accessible for use of the stocks in the event of attack, keeping in mind emergency transportation problems. In addition, substantial stocks of many foods are maintained in commercial inventories.

Attack damage studies indicate that these food stocks are ample in the aggregate, but that the problems of distributing them would be formidable. While, statistically, foodstuffs and food facilities would probably be in adequate supply after an attack, it does not follow that sufficient edible food would be available at the time, in the places, and in the quantities necessary to meet the needs of the surviving population. The National Food Plan, Annex 31 to the National Plan, provides guidance to meet these needs in the immediate postattack period.

Machine Tools.—The Federal Government owns about 300,000 machine tools, valued at \$3 billion. The military departments own approximately 270,000 of these tools of which about 4,000 are in the National Industrial Equipment Reserve (NIER), in GSA custody. To assure the availability of these tools for defense use, OCDM approval is required for their disposal or use for nondefense purposes.

Plans are in progress for the substantial enlargement of the NIER over a 3-year period and for the channeling of many more tools to schools through the surplus property donation program of the Depart-

ment of Health, Education, and Welfare. In addition, a pilot operation is being initiated under which a complete set of tools is to be lent from the NIER to a State industrial training center. If this experiment proves successful, it is planned to lend NIER tools to other similar training centers.

Preallocation of Contracts

Since 1948, the Defense Department has had a Production Allocation Program, under which tentative mobilization production schedules for military items are planned with specific manufacturers. Approximately 17,000 industrial plants have been registered for participation in the program for planned production of a variety of important military items.

OCDM has developed a pool order program under which 90 percent of general-purpose machine tool producers have contracted with GSA to begin production on 15,000 such items on receipt of notice and to provide for full production of the machine tools industry for the first 6 months of an emergency. Notices will be sent only if the situation clearly indicates a need for the tools.

At the end of the fiscal year work was being carried on with the Business and Defense Services Administration and the Department of Defense to study the practicality of using the armed services procurement planning officers to assist in planning the use of, or conversion of, surviving plants to produce survival items.

Development of Substitutes for Imported Materials

About \$90 million worth of contracts under Defense Production Act borrowing authority have dealt with research and development, including approximately \$35 million for minerals exploration. The contracts are concerned, at least in part, with domestic substitutes for imported materials which might not be available in wartime. Examples of these are the successful development of large-scale production of castor beans and extra long-staple cotton, and the current efforts to develop synthetic mica.

Development of New Domestic Sources for Essential Minerals

On August 21, 1958, the President signed Public Law 85-701, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to provide a program for discovery of additional domestic mineral reserves, to establish and maintain a program of minerals exploration by private industry, and to provide Federal financial assistance on a participating basis for that purpose. This program, formerly the responsibility of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, is now being carried out by the Office of Minerals Exploration in the Department of the Interior.

Expansion of Productive Capacity

Expansion of the production component of the mobilization base has been encouraged in the past by accelerated amortization for tax purposes, loans and loan guarantees, and purchases and commitments to purchase.

During the past year, \$95 million in defense expansion was certified, of which \$58 million of the costs was eligible for accelerated amortization. The authority to issue new certificates of necessity expires on December 31, 1959.

One loan guarantee under section 302 of the Defense Production Act was made during the past year, in the amount of \$850,000. No new authorizations were made under the Defense Production Act borrowing authority. Decreased demand for strategic materials by industry resulted in larger than expected deliveries to the Government in calendar year 1958 under previous contractor-option contracts, but since then the trend has been reversed.

National Security Investigations of Imports

Section 8 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-686) continues the authority formerly in section 7 of the 1955 Extension Act, which provides a means for determining the extent to which imports may be threatening to impair the national security. The OCDM Director is charged with investigating allegations that imports of an article are entering the United States in such quantities and under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security; and to advise the President if, as a result of such investigation, he is of the opinion such a threat to the national security exists.

Through June 30, 1959, applications for investigations under section 8 (Public Law 85-686) had been filed with respect to imports of cobalt, tungsten, fluorspar, wool knit gloves, crude oil and its products, and steam turbine-generator sets. In addition, the investigations of imports of dental burrs and heavy electrical power equipment, which had been started under section 7 of the 1955 Extension Act, were carried over to be completed under section 8 (Public Law 85-686).

On February 27, 1959, the OCDM Director advised the President that imports of crude oil and its products and derivatives were threatening to impair the national security. Subsequently, the President issued Proclamation No. 3279, dated March 10, 1959, which placed in effect a mandatory oil import program to be administered by the Department of the Interior. On April 30, this proclamation was amended to exempt imports entering the United States by overland means. This mandatory program superseded the Voluntary Oil Import Limitation Program which had been in effect earlier as a result of action taken under section 7 of the 1955 Extension Act.

On June 12, 1959, the OCDM Director announced his opinion that imports of heavy electric power equipment were not threatening to impair the national security. However, he indicated his intention to maintain a continuing study of hydraulic turbine developments.

The other pending cases are being studied.

Protection of the National Industrial Plant

The National Plan states that the Federal Government will contribute to the reduction of vulnerability of the national industrial plant through programs for physical protection including dispersal, continuity of management, maintaining multiple sources of supply for mobilization requirements, and stimulating voluntary agreements to provide for combinations or exchanges of resources during emergency.

To encourage the free interchange of industrial survival plans among industries throughout the Nation, OCDM conducted regional and State conferences in cooperation with the National Safety Congress, the American Society of Association Executives, the American Society of Industrial Security, the American Society of Training Directors, and other professional associations. It also promoted joint planning on industry-wide survival programs with such trade associations as the American Bankers Association, the Petroleum Institute, the Iron and Steel Institute, and the National Association of Manufacturers.

OCDM encourages industrial mutual aid associations which have been formed in many communities to provide reciprocal interchange of resources during times of disaster and emergency. The Agency sponsored national meetings of Industrial Mutual Aid Association executives in cooperation with the National Institute for Disaster Mobilization.

OCDM Staff College is training key industrial executives to develop industrial survival plans in line with the National Plan and local civil defense programs. Guidance material has been issued on control centers, shelters, protection of life and property in industrial plants, preservation of the corporate structure, and promotion of the industrial survival plan. An extensive reference library containing material on industrial survival is in operation.

Defense Mobilization Order I-19, setting forth the Government's policy regarding industrial dispersion, is still in effect. Since the accelerated amortization program is soon to end, this incentive for dispersion will not be available.

The Continuity of Industry Program carried out by the Department of Commerce through its industrial defense staff was suspended in 1957 as a result of drastic appropriation reductions. The Department of Defense has continued its activities in connection with the industries on its Key Facilities List.

In connection with its nonmilitary defense operations research, the Stanford Research Institute is assisting in identification of the most critical industries in terms of attack damage analysis and ease of substitution or rehabilitation.

PREPARATIONS FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

The National Plan states that the Federal Government will continuously assess the ability of the national economy to meet all mobilization and civil defense requirements, and will develop programs for the emergency control of the economy.

Supply-Requirements Studies

OCDM maintains close liaison with DOD and AEC to keep abreast of changing production requirements. A series of national supply-requirements mobilization studies has been made for wars not involving attack on the continental United States. OCDM and DOD are developing procedures for introducing attack considerations in supply-requirements studies. Stated military requirements for both limited and general wars are now so small that the major impact in future studies is expected to be from stepped-up nonmilitary defense or rehabilitation requirements.

A more extensive study of the Nation's postattack ability to rehabilitate and reconstruct the economy after an attack is in its initial stages. Projects are underway to identify the vital industries and industrial processes and to obtain information which would be necessary to rebuild these industries and provide for their restoration in places that would be less vulnerable to attack.

A study is underway to identify possible Latin American contributions to United States postattack supplies.

Operating Plans

The two principal Federal emergency operating plans which implement the National Plan within the Federal Government, are Plan D-Minus and Plan C. Plan D-Minus was revised during the year to broaden the planning base by assuming the possible simultaneous use of bacteriological and chemical warfare agents with crippling nuclear attack. It is to be used as the basis for the further development of operating plans by the departments and agencies to meet the situation described in the plan.

During the year the revision of Plan C was also begun. The plan was designed to deal with an international situation in which United States forces are engaged in military combat at sea and overseas. A further revision is being developed to cover a range of possible situ-

ations extending from a threat not much greater than that which exists today to a condition where the possibility of general war is deemed to be very great. Such a situation may or may not include military combat and will afford greater flexibility in dealing with situations of varying severity.

The major Federal policies outlined in Plan D-Minus were modified as required and tested in Operation Alert 1959. While the overall Federal emergency plans must undergo continuous revision and refinement as the nature of the threat to our Nation changes, the results of the test exercise and other studies clearly demonstrate the need for the development of Federal emergency plans and emergency operating procedures which will assure a substantial degree of regional self-sufficiency in event of attack. This will receive emphasis in the coming year.

Emergency Resource Management

The development of a capability to manage resources in an emergency period continues to be a primary objective of OCDM. Many aspects of this task are yet to be worked out and tested, and efforts will continue to be applied to this problem during the coming year.

To assist in the development of this capability, OCDM has established an Interagency Emergency Resources Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of most of the Federal resource agencies. This committee provides advice and assistance, and participates actively in the development of preparedness measures to meet probable emergency resource management problems.

Much remains to be done to achieve an emergency resource management capability at the levels where survival actions must be taken initially—the States and cities. With few exceptions, States and localities do not have plans for carrying out their resource management responsibilities in an emergency, nor have they developed the capability required to carry out plans where they exist.

An essential condition to achievement of a management capability to deal adequately with resources in an emergency is a clear understanding by Federal, State, and local governments of the emergency roles which each must assume. For successful execution, the roles of each must in turn be premised on a determination to be guided by a common set of plans and policies, and there must also be experience at each level in operating pursuant to these plans and policies. Having developed the National Plan, OCDM is currently engaged in a major effort to achieve the needed detailed understandings at all levels. As Operation Alert 1959 demonstrated, there has been progress in the development of a resource management capability at the OCDM regions but, with some exceptions, there has been little more than a start in obtaining such a capability at State and local levels.

Food

The more than 3,000 county, State, and regional offices of the Department of Agriculture have the personnel and potential capabilities for handling Federal responsibilities for postattack food management problems. Personnel training is underway. Federal food responsibilities cover the production, processing, storage, and distribution of food through the wholesale level. In addition, OCDM plans to establish a new Food and Water Office to insure that its leadership role is fulfilled. A National Food Plan (Annex 31) is nearing completion.

Both the distribution of existing food and the production of new food after attack would require transportation, fuel and power, and the organization necessary to handle them. The interdependence of all resources means that greater efforts will have to be made by the resource agencies to exchange requirements information and make provision for adequate supplies of the resources to support food production and distribution.

Manpower

Manpower programs of OCDM have the following objectives: (1) A manpower organization in place and ready; (2) acceptable knowledge of present and foreseeable manpower requirements and supply; and (3) actions to reduce or eliminate manpower shortages.

A National Manpower Plan, Annex 30 to the National Plan, is now being widely distributed. Following its distribution, field conferences will be held to initiate readiness activities among Employment Service, Selective Service, and State and local officials. The Department of Labor is assigned responsibility for emergency civilian manpower administration and is carrying on a training program among its 1,800 affiliated local Employment Service offices. Continuing work will be required in FY 1960 to coordinate and integrate State and local plans with the National Manpower Plan.

Previous emergency supply-requirements analyses of manpower are now out of date. There is still a very inadequate understanding about the techniques of developing manpower requirements. During FY 1960, emphasis will be placed on developing improved data and methods for estimating emergency manpower requirements.

During the past year OCDM stimulated locally sponsored conferences on the use of professional, scientific, engineering, and technical skills. Officials of professional societies, industrial managers, college deans, and representatives of government agencies met to determine and encourage the adoption of the most effective methods of using such skills. OCDM also promoted the formation of community groups to find and encourage talented youth to complete their education in needed specialties, to improve school curricula with

emphasis on science and mathematics, and to induce students to acquire higher education in needed skills.

Under the Defense Production Act and Executive Order 10660, OCDM is responsible for the management and policy supervision of the National Defense Executive Reserve Program. The training of executives for key emergency positions in the Federal Government under this program is intended to provide the additional top-level manpower needed by the Federal Government to meet mobilization requirements. The number of reservists now total approximately 1,800 in 15 agencies and plans are to increase the number to 2,600.

Many national organizations are developing programs to strengthen the Nation's emergency manpower resources. For example, the Air Force Association is working with the Department of the Air Force for the use of Air Reserve units in aerial radiological monitoring; other organizations have offered their members for service as auxiliary police.

Fuel and Energy

During the past year, a new office of Fuel and Energy was created within OCDM, with responsibility for mobilization planning in the fields of petroleum, gas, solid fuels, and electric power, and the dual objectives of increasing capability for emergency management of these resources and insuring adequate supplies to meet emergency needs. Substantial progress has been made in improving fuel and energy resources management capability at the regional and national levels, but there is very limited knowledge of these resources, much less a capability to perform the necessary resource management functions, in local and State governments.

National Plan Annex 33 (Energy and Minerals) is nearing completion. It defines responsibilities and organization for control of electric power, oil and gas, and solid-fuel industries under conditions of international tension, limited war, and general war.

Interagency fuel and energy studies under way include emergency offshore loading facilities for petroleum products, survey of electric power in Alaska, and the long-range study of petroleum supply and demand, with emphasis on the United States.

Production and Materials

Mobilization planning for production emphasizes the task of getting the remaining postattack industrial facilities back into operation. The Business and Defense Services Administration is developing plans for an emergency production agency and has already recruited about 1,000 Executive Reservists. One major deficiency at present is the lack of a BDSA field organization. Plans will be developed for a regional organization which will make use of BDSA and OCDM

The series of National Plan annexes being prepared will provide guidance for training State and local officials and industrial personnel in the general plans for production management under emergency conditions.

Materials planning contemplates the release of strategic and critical materials from the Strategic Stockpile, for survival purposes after attack, upon request of the OCDM Regional Directors. GSA and the Department of Agriculture will be directed to determine the post-attack condition and availability of the strategic materials in the Government inventory, and the Department of the Interior will be directed to assess damage to minerals facilities and appraise surviving production capacity.

A vital area, in which work is just beginning, is planning for the control of construction in an emergency.

Economic Stabilization

Top priority is being placed on development of emergency measures for the restoration, continued functioning, and stabilization of our monetary and economic system in the relatively undamaged areas of the country, following massive attack.

In a nuclear attack, initial reliance would be placed on interim stabilization administration by local and State authorities, instead of by the Federal Government. Accordingly, local, State, and regional authorities must be provided with preestablished policies and objectives to guide or influence their operations until national operations could gradually be made effective. During the next 2 years, maximum emphasis will be placed on improving operational capability at the regional, State, and local levels.

A serious deficiency continues to exist in the Federal capability of creating and administering the emergency economic agencies which would be required in any mobilization. A general plan for an emergency stabilization organization has been developed.

The Executive Reserve will be increased from 12 to approximately 100 persons. The regional civil defense and defense mobilization plans now being developed will provide a basis for supporting local and State economic stabilization operations, and Executive Reservists are being recruited at the regional and State levels of operation.

Techniques for local rationing are being developed. A seminar to explore unprecedented postattack rationing problems and techniques, as they involve local and State operations, will be held this fall by the Brookings Institution under contract with OCDM. In this same connection, a pilot project is to be initiated in Sonoma County, Calif., to test the capability of a local area to deal with this kind of responsibility.

Telecommunications

Executive Order 10705, approved April 17, 1957, vests in the OCDM Director full responsibility for the direction of United States telecommunications upon declaration of war or following an attack upon the United States. Emergency telecommunication programs and procedures which have been developed include provision for the priority use and resumption of vital telecommunication service, as well as tentative procedures for claiming essential telecommunication service and related resources under a situation in which the United States is attacked. Plans have been promulgated for Government use of certain common carrier channels of communication to overseas points, and for the use of radio frequencies between 10 kilocycles and 30,000 megacycles, during emergencies.

A machine record-keeping unit of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee has been established at a relocation site and forms the nucleus of an advance cadre of an emergency communication agency. The organizational structure of this agency has been determined and key personnel are being recruited from industry through the Executive Reserve Program.

Transportation

A National Transportation Plan, Annex 34, has been completed, which brings together a number of Federal standby measures, including the Civil Reserve Air Fleet Program, War Air Service Pattern, Interstate Commerce Commission Transport Mobilization Orders, Plans for Emergency Utilization of Ports, and others.

Arrangements have been made for the establishment of an emergency transport agency to coordinate government and industry transportation activities under mobilization. Sponsorship of important segments of the organization is vested in the Department of Commerce (Defense Air Transportation Administration, Maritime Administration, and Bureau of Public Roads), the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Civil Aeronautics Board. Orders have been prepared which assign transportation planning and readiness functions to these agencies.

The operational readiness of the transportation agencies is strengthened by nearly 300 Executive Reservists who are being trained for key positions in the emergency organization at both the national and field levels.

Most States and the larger cities of the Nation have transportation and traffic plans as part of their overall defense and survival programs. New policies and responsibilities described in Annex 34 will make it possible to bring these plans into uniformity and conformance with Federal guidelines.

Work is continuing on programs for the overall analysis of military and civil demands upon transportation which was the concern of the House Committee of the Armed Forces during recent hearings. Additional active programs include those of highway regulation under fallout conditions, international shipping controls, and procedures for the priority movement of food and other critical items.

Wartime Censorship

The major emphasis on censorship planning during FY 1959 was on the development of a readiness capability in conformity with the overall plans for the executive branch of the government. In coordination with the Department of Defense, consideration is being given to establishment of a regional organization for wartime censorship similar in concept to that of other executive agencies. Current plans call for development of an executive reserve program to support such an organization.

SUPPORTING FUNCTIONS

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

OCDM develops, coordinates, and administers research projects primarily to utilize scientific principles and knowledge in solving the problems of nonmilitary defense. Its policy is to use all applicable research available from Federal, private, and foreign sources.

During FY 1959, OCDM invested more than half of its research funds in support of projects carried on by Federal or quasi-Federal agencies. By coordinating its research activities within the Government, OCDM avoids duplication and uses its funds most effectively. To supplement Federal research, OCDM has contracts with universities, nonprofit research institutions, and other private research organizations having skills and capabilities not available within Government.

OCDM obligated \$3.3 million for research in FY 1959, and received a \$4 million appropriation for FY 1960. In FY 1959 primary emphasis in the research area was placed on problems of (1) shelter design, (2) radiological defense, (3) operations research, (4) health, (5) economic, social, and other problems, and (6) refinement of operational survival plans. During FY 1960, major emphasis will be placed on (1) the construction of prototype shelters which is expected to absorb approximately \$2.5 million of the available funds, (2) continued radiological defense research, (3) operations research on broad systems of nonmilitary defense, (4) shelter habitability and engineering tests, and (5) economic and social sciences studies.

Radiological Defense

The United States Weather Bureau began studies on methods for combining radiological data with meteorological techniques to increase the amount of information available shortly after an attack. The Bureau extended previously undertaken research on upper air wind data.

Model State and local radiological defense plans based on a study in New England completed by Technical Operations, Inc., of Burlington, Mass., will be used for the guidance of State and local governments. The same organization completed a project at the Nevada Test Site to determine the shielding potentials of various types of residential and industrial structures. It is currently studying extension and refinement of radiological defense operational plans for population protection and rehabilitation.

Several experiments were conducted during the Nevada phase of the 1958 Weapons Test Series, including a field test to check the calibration of five aerial survey instruments developed by AEC under contract with OCDM. Studies were also made to measure, at various soil depths, gamma dose from initial radiation, neutron induced activity, and fallout.

The Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory continued work on radiological reclamation and countermeasures, and provided OCDM with a partial draft of a manual on these subjects. Field tests were underway at Camp Parks, Calif., on the application of methods for decontamination and preattack protection. The results of these tests should improve the national radiological defense program.

The National Bureau of Standards continued basic studies on the characteristics of radiation produced by nuclear weapons, the penetrability of radiation in various construction materials and buildings, and methods of protecting the population from penetrating radiation. The chief emphasis has been on determining the protection provided by residential structures, shelters, and other buildings against gamma radiation fallout.

The University of California continued research to determine the physical and biological effects of radiation, and the variables that influence the distribution of radioactive fallout. It also sought practical methods for reducing the amount of radiation and its biological effects on people. A literature research project on biomedical effects of fallout radiation from partial exposure and doses is nearly completed. A report on the relative biomedical effects of internal emitters is being prepared. A model system for computing fallout levels during attack by means of electronic computers was designed. Research data on the problems of fallout contamination of local water supplies are being used in preparing a manual for water utilities.

Shelter

A wide variety of research projects were conducted to determine the capability of existing structures to provide fallout shelter, to develop and test various types of shelters, to formulate equipment requirements, and to investigate the problems of the shelter environment.

Four surveys of fallout shelter availability are being conducted by contract in Tulsa, Okla., Montgomery, Ala., Milwaukee, Wis., and Contra Costa County, Calif. Studies of shelter, night and daytime populations, and what protection would be available with one hour of warning time are being undertaken to carry out a major provision of the National Shelter Policy. The Tulsa survey will provide information for a master plan for recommended shelter and evacuation routes, the establishment of construction priorities and financing

schedules to 1975, and an outline of needed legislation to expedite a shelter program.

The Armour Research Foundation completed a study of deep rock shelters. The preliminary test results on the effect of nuclear weapons on an OCDM-developed family fallout shelter have been published. The following prototype shelters are being developed and analyzed: Multipurpose garage shelters (H. K. Ferguson Company), underground facility for OCDM Regional Headquarters (Public Buildings Service), shelters for elementary schools, office and apartment buildings (Eberle M. Smith Associates), and hospital basement shelter (Public Health Service).

The National Bureau of Standards has undertaken a study of engineering equipment requirements to meet temperature and humidity conditions during shelter occupancy. The Bureau of Reclamation completed tests to determine air flow resistance of prototype blast valves. The fabricator, A. D. Little, Inc., is making modifications in design in accordance with the data developed. A preliminary report on air blast pressures generated in collapsing tunnels is in preparation. Standards are being developed for engineering equipment and supplies for procurement under the contributions program.

Dunlap and Associates, Inc., is making a study of the major factors affecting the management of mass shelters during occupancy. The Naval Medical Research Laboratory is studying the physiological and psychological effects of prolonged confinement in shelters. The Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture is calculating the probable size of the area which should be cleared to protect shelter inhabitants from heat, carbon dioxide, and toxic gases generated by mass fires in rural areas.

Warning and Communications

The Midwest Research Institute continued the development of a powerline attack warning system, named the National Emergency Alarm Repeater (NEAR) System. The work included a full-scale field installation, test, and evaluation of several basic types of signal generating and receiving equipment on a major electric power system in Michigan.

The Stanford Research Institute is studying the feasibility of producing a voice modulated air column siren. If feasible, a prototype will be produced to provide specifications and drawings for general use.

Designers for Industry, Inc., completed most of the work in designing, testing, and evaluating a standardized mobile communications center suitable for a small city or for zone control of a large city.

Health and Medical

The American Medical Association made a final report on its study of a national emergency medical care plan. The conclusions and recommendations of the report are available to OCDM, the Public Health Service (PHS), and the medical profession for planning purposes.

The Engineering Research and Development Laboratories of the Corps of Engineers completed a study of the solubility of radioactive bomb debris in water and evaluated decontamination procedures. The results supported earlier research findings regarding the effectiveness of existing municipal water treatment plant processes in removal of radioactivity from water, and indicated the need for continued research in this area.

The Army Medical Research and Development Command is studying a simple but safe topical self-help treatment of first and second degree burns and immunization for potential shelter occupants. Through subcontracts with Yale University and the University of Southern California and with financial support from the National Institutes of Health, this organization is also conducting research on the effectiveness of gamma globulin in the prevention of post-transfusion serum hepatitis.

The Public Health Service is developing procedures for medical care of potential shelter occupants, and its Communicable Disease Center is developing methods for rapid identification of biological warfare agents for use by OCDM in operational planning.

The Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory continued to study the biomedical aspects of nuclear radiation, and to conduct research in measuring and describing the effects of ionizing radiation on animals exposed to nonlethal doses. Therapeutic measures to lessen the severity of the acute radiation effects are also being tested.

The National League for Nursing, Inc., continued its second year of work on the developing of recommendations for a national nursing plan for educational guidance of all nurses in preparing for civil defense.

The National Academy of Sciences continued its analysis of research in blood and blood derivatives, but found no new process or new derivative appropriate for reworking OCDM's stockpile of outdated plasma. Research also was continued on the problems of extending the storage life of whole blood, inactivating hepatitis virus in plasma, and the production of blood derivatives of superior quality.

Through the Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, OCDM continued to contribute financial support to research on medical problems. This research is conducted through the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, and is a

continuing project from which OCDM obtains information on many subjects including the use of plasma volume expanders, feeding formulas, antibiotics, tourniquets, and anti-infectives suitable for medical use in disasters.

Social Sciences Research

Columbia University completed model State laws providing for emergency succession to executive, legislative, and judicial offices. These model statutes were approved by a committee of the Council of State Governments and enacted into law, in whole or in part, in 33 States. Columbia and De Paul Universities are developing sample legislation to facilitate efficient State records management and protection.

Applied Psychological Services, Inc., is evaluating the effectiveness of OCDM training courses and suggesting improvements. The Disaster Research Group of National Academy of Sciences continues its studies of human behavior under stress. It is currently conducting a review of the literature on shelter habitability.

The Department of the Interior is conducting a study to estimate the Nation's petroleum requirements in 1960, 1965, and 1975, and to determine ways of meeting these requirements in the light of the needs of national security. Executive reservists of the Business and Defense Services Administration (BDSA) have developed criteria for rehabilitating industrial plant capability. BDSA, HEW, Interior, and Agriculture are continuing the collection and codification of data on civilian survival requirements and on survival item inventories and production facilities to provide a basis for more effective postattack damage evaluation.

Other Research

The Stanford Research Institute completed basic work on a damage assessment system which uses electronic computers to estimate rapidly the casualties and damage resulting from an attack. This system has been incorporated into the more comprehensive National Damage Assessment Center System.

The Stanford Research Institute and OCDM are also engaged in the design of a strategic framework for identifying and measuring the tasks which nonmilitary defense must perform. Within this framework, studies of food, fuel, medical supply, and transportation are being made. OCDM alone is analyzing the component shelter, financial, warning, and medical systems.

The National Planning Association is developing a method for rapidly determining production goals in a postattack situation within limits set by estimates of surviving resources and manpower.

The Army Chemical Corps has developed, and is currently testing, a civilian protective mask and infant protector against chemical, biological, and radiological agents.

The Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture is attempting to isolate and study significant factors in fire initiation and combustion.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

To provide leadership that will give every person the training and education essential for national survival and recovery, and to help governments at all levels to achieve this objective, OCDM continued vigorous training and education activities.

Schools and School Programs

More than 2,000 persons attended 87 training courses, increasing total attendance at OCDM schools to 18,297. Schools in operation were the Staff College and the Radiological Defense School, Battle Creek, Mich., and the Eastern Instructor Training Center, Brooklyn, N.Y. A Western Instructor Training Center will begin operation in fiscal year 1960.

The Staff College and its traveling team of instructors offered courses in Elements of Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization, Emergency Management and Operations, and courses for special groups in religious affairs, industry, and transportation.

OCDM trained 909 persons in radiological defense, including 737 instructors in radiological monitoring, to help provide the radiological defense system needed for implementing the national shelter policy. In addition, OCDM provided training kits to high schools and colleges, helping them incorporate radiological defense education into their science curricula and strengthening the monitoring capability by distribution of radiological instruments. (See Radiological Defense.)

OCDM continued work with the United States Office of Education and major national education organizations to tap the major resources of the Nation's school systems for teaching concepts of civil defense and defense mobilization. The Office of Education completed a manual entitled *Nuclear Science Teaching Aids and Activities* which was distributed nationwide to high school science teachers. Other publications concerning civil defense responsibilities of specific educational groups were in increasing demand. These publications were previously developed in cooperation with the American Council on Education, the Commission of Safety Education of the National Education Association, the American Vocational Association, the Adult Education Association, and the National School Boards Association. The manuscript for a similar publication to be released in

fiscal year 1960 was completed in cooperation with the American Association of School Administrators.

OCDM is working through the United States Office of Education to develop an adult education program. Contracts were negotiated with four States for this purpose, and the program will be extended to additional States in FY 1960. Under these contracts, traveling teams of instructors will train local teachers to conduct adult classes in civil defense primarily emphasizing the National Shelter Policy and the self-help aspects of the National Plan.

Nongovernment Organizations

Numerous organizations helped OCDM provide leadership in training and educating the public for survival and recovery. Some activities of this kind have been described in appropriate sections of this report; additional ones are described here to show their scope and importance.

As an example to the public and preliminary to a nationwide program, 432 local Junior Chamber of Commerce chapters in 4 States, with a membership of 27,300, plan to build at least one prototype home fallout shelter in their communities. The American Veterans of World War II and Korea (AMVETS) have approved a similar program for their 2,000 local chapters. Sponsorship of home fallout shelter programs in this manner should prove significant in implementing the National Shelter Policy.

Through the National Women's Advisory Committee, OCDM worked with national organizations representing a collective membership of 63 million. Under the auspices of these organizations and State and local civil defense officials more than 50,000 women enrolled in more than 1,400 Home Preparedness Workshops throughout the Nation during FY 1959. Based on an information kit issued by OCDM to women leaders conducting the workshop, the training prepared homemakers to cope with individual and family emergency problems which would confront them during disasters or enemy attack.

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) helped OCDM develop a course on civil defense and defense mobilization for inclusion in 140 regularly scheduled labor summer schools held at leading universities and colleges. These schools are for trade union leaders at the production and administration level, and approximately 10,000 labor union members attend them annually.

Churches and religious denominations showed an increased awareness of their importance to civil defense and defense mobilization.

This awareness is significant because of their vast resources in physical property, the acknowledged leadership of the clergy, and especially the spiritual strength of millions of church members. An increasing number of denominations at their annual conventions passed resolutions supporting civil defense preparedness. Clergymen attended State and local conferences and workshops, and 297 attended OCDM religious affairs courses. One OCDM conference of writers and editors resulted in the publishing of 12 constructive articles on civil defense in church magazines having a total circulation of more than 1.7 million copies.

Recognizing the importance of the rural economy in providing food and other resources, OCDM developed a rural information program in cooperation with the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the National Farmers Union. The program is designed to operate through approximately 14,000 agriculture extension workers and county agents, 11,000 vocational agriculture instructors, and the leaders of about 30,000 county and local farm organizations and 60,000 home demonstration groups.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Under the terms of Public Law 85-606, the Federal Government, for the first time, has authority to help pay essential personnel and administrative costs of State and local civil defense organizations. This legislative change should make it possible to increase Federal financial assistance to the States in future years and to make these funds more effective in contributing to a coordinated national preparedness program. OCDM has prepared guidance and standards to ensure the effective use of the funds. To date, however, the Congress has not appropriated any funds to carry out this part of the Act.

Federal matching funds contributed to States, Territories, and possessions for civil defense programs amounted to 9.2 cents per capita in FY 1959 as compared with 9.7 cents per capita in FY 1958. Eligible items include warning and voice sound equipment, control center construction and equipment, as well as training, education, and public information programs. More than 50 percent of the expenditures in this program was for communications equipment.

Since 1957, when Congress authorized making Federal surplus property available to States for civil defense purposes, surplus equipment originally costing more than \$83.5 million has been donated for this purpose. Motor vehicles and trailers, electrical equipment, fire-fighting and rescue equipment, construction and excavation equipment, communications equipment, tractors, engines, and hand tools are items

most commonly donated. This program is accelerating rapidly, from about \$32 million worth of equipment in FY 1958 to \$48 million in FY 1959 and an estimated \$65 million to \$70 million in FY 1960.

TABLE 2.—Federal Contributions Summary Showing Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated¹

Area	FY 1952-59	FY 1959	Area	FY 1952-59	FY 1959
Total.....	\$90,934,705	\$16,318,470	Region 5.....	\$6,554,109	\$1,924,312
Region 1.....	27,772,619	4,856,026	Arkansas.....	1,034,292	562,695
Connecticut.....	2,252,505	357,006	Louisiana.....	1,213,822	304,291
Maine.....	957,956	350,985	New Mexico.....	243,811	228,854
Massachusetts.....	4,298,325	1,328,850	Oklahoma.....	1,062,532	190,495
New Hampshire.....	331,976	89,289	Texas.....	2,999,652	628,977
New Jersey.....	2,367,145	440,811	Region 6.....	4,080,894	1,124,339
New York.....	16,911,607	2,195,821	Colorado.....	611,893	203,237
Rhode Island.....	396,571	46,682	Iowa.....	239,906	22,366
Vermont.....	256,534	46,682	Kansas.....	617,314	118,490
Region 2.....	18,444,366	2,567,854	Minnesota.....	1,517,638	203,417
Delaware.....	818,292	29,204	Nebraska.....	396,716	108,320
Dist. of Columbia.....	239,999	55,344	North Dakota.....	505,795	440,620
Kentucky.....	529,000	97,554	South Dakota.....	107,396	22,048
Maryland.....	1,997,255	367,009	Wyoming.....	84,326	5,241
Ohio.....	5,053,865	351,414	Region 7.....	11,150,018	1,369,664
Pennsylvania.....	8,615,297	1,454,797	Arizona.....	305,292	38,529
Virginia.....	902,606	94,253	California.....	9,980,179	1,102,202
West Virginia.....	288,952	117,379	Nevada.....	70,776	15,799
Region 3.....	8,195,865	2,073,638	Utah.....	176,615	18,229
Alabama.....	952,354	228,196	American Samoa.....	14,223	-----
Florida.....	1,725,621	725,917	Guam.....	602,023	194,905
Georgia.....	1,568,074	184,378	Region 8.....	3,915,861	480,918
Mississippi.....	418,115	209,689	Alaska.....	359,627	11,822
North Carolina.....	1,285,787	423,838	Idaho.....	210,029	59,602
South Carolina.....	201,150	53,632	Montana.....	156,941	48,741
Tennessee.....	1,237,335	220,982	Oregon.....	1,106,847	66,687
Canal Zone.....	76,329	-----	Washington.....	2,082,417	303,066
Puerto Rico.....	718,729	26,906			
Virgin Islands.....	12,371	-----			
Region 4.....	10,820,973	1,911,928			
Illinois.....	2,624,651	509,619			
Indiana.....	1,275,014	378,642			
Michigan.....	4,293,221	515,412			
Missouri.....	1,263,505	169,379			
Wisconsin.....	1,364,582	338,876			

¹ Adjusted for firm contracts, cancellations, and amendments as of June 30, 1959.

The Federal Disaster Act (Public Law 875, 81st Congress, as amended) authorizes assistance to States and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from major disasters, to repair essential public facilities, and to foster the development of such State and local organizations and plans as may be necessary to cope with these catastrophes.

During the FY 1959, eight major disasters were declared under Public Law 875. Federal funds allocated under the Act during this period, either directly to the States or to Federal agencies for reimbursement for their expenses, totaled \$8,015,000. Funds were also expended by other Federal agencies under other statutes.

TABLE 3.—Federal Surplus Property Received by States as of June 30, 1959

Region and State	Acquisition cost of donated property		Region and State	Acquisition cost of donated property	
	FY 1957-59	FY 1959		FY 1957-59	FY 1959
Total.....	\$83,573,127	\$47,925,821	Region 5.....	\$8,818,127	\$5,618,287
Region 1.....	13,938,469	7,419,575	Arkansas.....	2,350,982	1,445,579
Connecticut.....	2,233,171	1,080,996	Louisiana.....	1,909,496	1,233,236
Maine.....	2,134,415	1,526,853	New Mexico.....	84,976	75,965
Massachusetts.....	2,770,026	962,027	Oklahoma.....	1,187,550	702,813
New Hampshire.....	468,584	365,920	Texas.....	3,285,123	2,160,694
New Jersey.....	1,632,638	1,130,204	Region 6.....	5,667,918	3,208,998
New York.....	4,112,230	2,065,030	Colorado.....	1,797,095	849,826
Rhode Island.....	375,559	219,845	Iowa.....	410,280	389,168
Vermont.....	211,946	68,694	Kansas.....	553,517	195,448
Region 2.....	9,116,995	6,416,567	Minnesota.....	1,482,838	792,622
Delaware.....	125,577	47,221	Nebraska.....	300,964	120,712
Dist. of Columbia.....	No activity		North Dakota.....	122,398	116,434
Kentucky.....	1,170,088	834,903	South Dakota.....	587,421	477,956
Maryland.....	1,455,304	794,194	Wyoming.....	413,405	266,842
Ohio.....	1,779,629	1,588,002	Region 7.....	14,462,577	7,485,628
Pennsylvania.....	3,188,695	2,356,151	Arizona.....	286,170	146,783
Virginia.....	1,166,185	601,712	California.....	12,503,368	6,666,730
West Virginia.....	231,617	194,374	Nevada.....	142,714	90,486
Region 3.....	14,919,589	8,280,289	Utah.....	1,433,199	556,931
Alabama.....	2,643,998	1,282,906	Hawaii.....	97,126	24,698
Florida.....	3,572,156	2,206,631	Region 8.....	2,926,893	1,602,407
Georgia.....	3,933,550	2,560,838	Alaska.....	58,939	58,939
Mississippi.....	No activity		Idaho.....	527,549	340,940
North Carolina.....	2,864,083	1,441,353	Montana.....	100,932	64,714
South Carolina.....	351,885	198,488	Oregon.....	532,979	276,263
Tennessee.....	755,379	521,912	Washington.....	1,706,494	761,551
Puerto Rico.....	798,638	68,161			
Virgin Islands.....	No activity				
Region 4.....	13,722,559	7,994,080			
Illinois.....	4,028,454	2,428,903			
Indiana.....	1,685,707	911,515			
Michigan.....	5,205,930	2,716,520			
Missouri.....	1,985,910	1,460,182			
Wisconsin.....	916,558	476,960			

¹ Total reflects certain disposals and other inventory adjustments in the amount of \$235,698.

TESTS AND EXERCISES

Operation Alert 1959 consisted of a public civil defense alert exercise in April, followed by resource management and operational exercises in May for local units, in June for State units, in July for regional offices, and in August for the national Government. This made it possible for each echelon to deal adequately with the problems it faced, on the basis of a full flow of information from the previous phase. The purpose of such an operation is to test and train.

The exercises for the first time introduced postattack resources management problems at the local level. They also were the first exercises based on the National Plan. The results produced refinements in emergency plans and procedures of the Federal agencies at all levels, strengthened working relationships between Federal agencies, effectively identified major postattack problems in many areas, laid the

groundwork for cooperative emergency action of government officials at all levels, and emphasized State and local responsibilities for post-attack resources management. The operating field units of State and Federal agencies participated more fully than in prior exercises, and operational planning and readiness were enhanced accordingly.

OFFICIAL ADVISORY GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS

OCDM's work with many important national organizations and their continued cooperation steadily helped to advance the civil defense and defense mobilization readiness throughout the Nation. Many of them are adopting action programs which will assist local governments during emergencies. The work of some of these organizations has been described in appropriate sections of this report to illustrate the scope and importance of their activities. In addition, OCDM worked with official advisory groups and organizations and with representatives of friendly foreign countries.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Department of State provided advice and guidance for the exchange of public and technical information with other countries, participation in several international conferences, and exchange visits between OCDM personnel and foreign civil defense officials.

In October 1958, the Director took part in the fifth conference of the Senior Civil Defense Planning Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Established in 1955 to advise the North Atlantic Council on civil emergency planning activities of the 15 NATO Nations, the committee this year formed an Industrial Planning Committee which met for the first time in January 1959. Its purpose is to make recommendations for industrial production. OCDM staff members also represented the United States at seven other NATO meetings.

Upon request, OCDM sent civil defense materials and information to 35 countries and lent civil defense equipment to the Netherlands, Denmark, and West Germany for testing and evaluation. Many civil defense officials from foreign countries visited OCDM National Headquarters at Washington, D.C., and at Battle Creek, Mich.

The Joint United States-Canada Civil Defense Committee, organized in 1951, reviewed joint policies and procedures and revised them to accommodate the recent reorganization of the Canadian nonmilitary defense system. Considerable progress was made in coordinating nonmilitary defense efforts of both Nations through conferences between Canadian and OCDM personnel at national and regional levels.

As directed by the Joint United States-Canadian Civil Defense Committee, the Standing Planning Committee composed of representatives of both countries, met two times to discuss operational plans. As a result of the Committee's work a current study of the

Niagara Falls, N.Y., area is being conducted by the local, State, and Provincial Civil Defense Directors to make recommendations for border preattack mutual aid plans. Several local border conferences were also held in other areas.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

The American National Red Cross continued to cooperate with OCDM to improve self-help capabilities. ANRC chapters increased their emphasis on training courses in first aid, home care of the sick and injured, and emergency mass feeding. In addition to eight ANRC staff members loaned to OCDM regional offices to assist in planning and developing emergency community services, the organization continued providing a full-time liaison representative at OCDM National Headquarters.

CIVIL DEFENSE ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Civil Defense Advisory Council, established by section 102 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1247; 50 U.S.C. App. 2272), advises and consults with the Director concerning general or basic civil defense policies. The OCDM Director is the chairman, and of the 12 additional members appointed by the President, 3 represent State governments, 3 represent the State political subdivisions, and 6 the citizenry of the United States.

The Council met three times during the year. It completed consideration of the National Plan and discussed the implementation of the National Shelter Policy, the FY 1960 appropriation requests, and related subjects.

The President appointed one new Council member, replacing a member who resigned, and reappointed three members. The following were Council members at the close of the year:

Hon. Leo A. Hoegh, Chairman.

Hon. J. Caleb Boggs, Governor of Delaware.

Hon. Luther H. Hodges, Governor of North Carolina.

Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton, Washington, D.C. (reappointed).

Mrs. Charles P. Howard, Boston, Mass. (new member).

Hon. John B. Hynes, Mayor of Boston.

Hon. Goodwin J. Knight, former Governor of California.

Maj. Gen. Otto L. Nelson, Jr., Vice President, New York Life Insurance Company.

Hon. Okey L. Patteson, former Governor of West Virginia.

Hon. P. Kenneth Peterson, Mayor of Minneapolis (reappointed).

Mr. George J. Richardson, Special Assistant to the President, AFL-CIO

Hon. Clifford E. Rishell, Mayor of Oakland (reappointed)
Mr. Robert E. Smith, Houston, Tex.

CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION BOARD

The Civil and Defense Mobilization Board advises the Director, at his request, concerning his responsibilities. Executive Order 10773 of July 1, 1958, as amended by Executive Order 10782 of September 6, 1958, established this Board.

The OCDM Director is chairman of the Board. With their consent, he may designate the heads of Federal executive departments and agencies as members. The heads of 20 agencies, previously represented on the FCDA Coordinating Board or the ODM Defense Mobilization Board, served on the Board in FY 1959. Important items on the agenda of its 10 meetings were recommendations resulting from Operation Alert 1958, Federal-State relations under Public Law 85-606, the role of the delegate agencies, and Federal emergency plans.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Advisory committees to OCDM have been established and are functioning in several major activity areas of concern to nonmilitary defense. Represented on these committees are outstanding leaders of national organizations, labor, industry, agriculture, and religious, professional, and educational groups. Their advice and guidance in developing, planning, and carrying out OCDM programs in appropriate areas of their interest helped advance nonmilitary defense immeasurably. Advisory committees during FY 1959 were as follows:

Citizens Advisory Committee on the National Defense Executive Reserve.

Health Resources Advisory Committee.

Subcommittee on Blood.

Subcommittee on Hospital Services.

Labor Advisory Committee.

National Advisory Committee on Emergency Feeding.

National Advisory Committee on Emergency Housing and Reception and Care.

National Advisory Council on Rural Civil Defense.

National Fire Defense Advisory Committee.

National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee.

National Religious Advisory Committee.

National Women's Advisory Committee.

OCDM Industry Advisory Committee.

OCDM Program Advisory Committee.

Training, Education, and Public Affairs Advisory Committee.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1958

(Prepared by the President and transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, April 24, 1958, pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, approved June 20, 1949, as amended.)

CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION

SECTION 1. *Transfer of functions to the President.*

(a) There are hereby transferred to the President of the United States all functions vested by law (including reorganization plan) in the following: the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Federal Civil Defense Administration, and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator.

(b) The President may from time to time delegate any of the functions transferred to him by subsection (a) of this section to any officer, agency, or employee of the executive branch of the Government, and may authorize such officer, agency, or employee to redelegate any of such functions delegated to him.

SEC. 2. *Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.*

(a) Subject to the provisions of this reorganization plan, the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration are hereby consolidated to form a new agency in the Executive Office of the President which shall be known as the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, hereinafter referred to as the "Office".

(b) There shall be at the head of the Office a Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter prescribed by law for the heads of executive departments.

(c) There shall be in the Office a Deputy Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter prescribed by law for the under secretaries referred to in section 104 of the Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956 (5 U.S.C. 2203), shall perform such functions as shall be delegated or assigned to him pursuant to the provisions of this reorganization plan, and shall act as Director during the absence or disability of the Director or in the event of a vacancy in the office of Director.

(d) There shall be in the Office three Assistant Directors of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, each of whom shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall receive compensation at the rate now or hereafter prescribed by law for assistant secretaries of executive departments, and shall perform such functions as shall be delegated or assigned to him pursuant to the provisions of this reorganization plan.

(e) The Office and the Director thereof shall perform such functions as the President may from time to time delegate or assign thereto. The said Director may from time to time make such provisions as he shall deem appropriate authorizing the performance by any officer, or by any agency or employee, of the Office of any function delegated or assigned to the Office or to the Director.

SEC. 3. *Regional directors.*—There are hereby established in the Office so many new positions, not in excess of ten existing at any one time, with the title "Regional Director", as the Director of the Office shall from time to time determine. Each Regional Director shall be appointed under the classified civil service, shall be the head of a regional office of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, shall perform such functions appropriate to such regional office as may be delegated or assigned to him pursuant to the provisions of this reorganization plan, and shall receive compensation which shall be fixed from time to time pursuant to the classification laws as now or hereafter amended except that the compensation may be fixed without regard to the numerical limitations on positions set forth in section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 1105).

SEC. 4. *Membership on National Security Council.*—The functions of the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization with respect to being a member of the National Security Council are excluded from the scope of the provisions of section 1(a) of this reorganization plan and are hereby transferred to the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

SEC. 5. *Civil Defense Advisory Council.*—The Civil Defense Advisory Council, created by section 102(a) of the Federal Civil Defense Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2272(a)), together with its functions, is hereby transferred to the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

SEC. 6. *Abolitions.*—The offices of Federal Civil Defense Administrator and Deputy Administrator provided for in section 101 of the Federal Civil Defense Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2271) and the offices of the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and Deputy Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization provided for in section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1953 (67 Stat. 634) are hereby abolished. The Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization shall make such provisions as may be necessary in order to wind

up any outstanding affairs of the offices abolished by this section which are not otherwise provided for in this reorganization plan.

SEC. 7. *Records, property, personnel, and funds.*

(a) The records, property, personnel, and unexpended balances, available or to be made available, of appropriations, allocations, and other funds of the Office of Defense Mobilization and of the Federal Civil Defense Administration shall, upon the taking effect of the provisions of this reorganization plan, become records, property, personnel, and unexpended balances of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

(b) Records, property, personnel, and unexpended balances, available or to be made available, of appropriations, allocations, and other funds of any agency (including the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization), relating to functions vested in or delegated or assigned to the Office of Defense Mobilization or the Federal Civil Defense Administration immediately prior to the taking effect of the provisions of this reorganization plan, may be transferred from time to time to any other agency of the Government by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget under authority of this subsection for use, subject to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, in connection with any of the said functions authorized at time of transfer under this subsection to be performed by the transferee agency.

(c) Such further measures and dispositions as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to be necessary in connection with the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be carried out in such manner as he shall direct and by such agencies as he shall designate.

SEC. 8. *Interim provisions.*—The President may authorize any person who immediately prior to the effective date of this reorganization plan holds an office abolished by section 6 hereof to hold any office established by section 2 of this reorganization plan until the latter office is filled pursuant to the said section 2 or by recess appointment, as the case may be, but in no event for any period extending more than 120 days after the said effective date.

SEC. 9. *Effective date.*—The provisions of this reorganization plan shall take effect at the time determined under the provisions of section 6(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, or on July 1, 1958, whichever is later.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10773

DELEGATING AND TRANSFERRING CERTAIN FUNCTIONS AND AFFAIRS TO THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE AND CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, including authority vested in me by the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 and including also authority vested in me by provisions of law cited in the preambles of, or relied upon in connection with the issuance of, orders amended by this order, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The "Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization" and the "Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization", referred to in this order, are the Office of that name and the officer with that title, respectively, provided for in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958.

SEC. 2. (a) There are hereby delegated to the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, with power of redelegation by him, all functions transferred to the President by the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958.

(b) Subject to the provisions of section 7 of this order, all functions of the President of the United States heretofore delegated or assigned to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Federal Civil Defense Administrator (or the Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration), or the Federal Civil Defense Administration are, to the extent that those delegations or assignments were in effect June 30, 1958, redelegated or reassigned, as the case may be, to the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

SEC. 3. Except in instances wherein the provisions concerned are for any reason inapplicable as of the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958:

(a) Each reference in any prior Executive order to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and each reference in any prior Executive order to the Federal Civil Defense Administrator (or to the Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration) is hereby amended to refer to the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

(b) Each reference in any prior Executive order to the Office of Defense Mobilization and each reference in any prior Executive order

to the Federal Civil Defense Administration is hereby amended to refer to the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

SEC. 4. Without limiting the application of section 3 of this order, the amendments made thereby shall apply, subject to the provisions of section 3 of this order :

(a) To references to the Federal Civil Defense Administrator (or to the Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration) and to references to the Federal Civil Defense Administration in the following-designated Executive orders, including any Executive orders amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto :

- (1) Executive Order No. 10242 of May 8, 1951;
- (2) Executive Order No. 10260 of June 27, 1951;
- (3) Executive Order No. 10346 of April 17, 1952;
- (4) Executive Order No. 10421 of December 31, 1952;
- (5) Executive Order No. 10427 of January 16, 1953;
- (6) Executive Order No. 10529 of April 22, 1954;
- (7) Executive Order No. 10737 of October 29, 1957.

(b) To references to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and to references to the Office of Defense Mobilization in the following-designated Executive orders, including any Executive order amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto :

- (1) Executive Order No. 10219 of February 28, 1951;
- (2) Executive Order No. 10296 of October 2, 1951;
- (3) Executive Order No. 10312 of December 10, 1951;
- (4) Executive Order No. 10346 of April 17, 1952;
- (5) Executive Order No. 10421 of December 31, 1952;
- (6) Executive Order No. 10460 of June 16, 1953;
- (7) Executive Order No. 10480 of August 14, 1953, (except section 102) ;
- (8) Executive Order No. 10494 of October 14, 1953;
- (9) Executive Order No. 10524 of March 31, 1954;
- (10) Executive Order No. 10539 of June 22, 1954;
- (11) Executive Order No. 10560 of September 9, 1954;
- (12) Executive Order No. 10590 of January 18, 1955;
- (13) Executive Order No. 10601 of March 21, 1955;
- (14) Executive Order No. 10634 of August 25, 1955;
- (15) Executive Order No. 10638 of October 10, 1955;
- (16) Executive Order No. 10655 of January 28, 1956;
- (17) Executive Order No. 10660 of February 15, 1956;
- (18) Executive Order No. 10700 of February 25, 1957;
- (19) Executive Order No. 10705 of April 17, 1957.

SEC. 5. Each reference in Executive Order No. 10737 of October 29, 1957, to a Regional Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration is hereby amended to refer to a Regional Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization.

SEC. 6. (a) There is hereby established in the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization the Defense and Civilian Mobilization Board. The Board shall be composed of the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization, who shall be the chairman of the Board, and of the heads of such executive departments and agencies of the Government as may be designated, with their consent, from time to time by the Director.

(b) The Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization may from time to time establish subsidiary units of the Board and assign suitable names thereto. The Director and the heads of any executive departments and agencies may be designated, with their consent, as members of such units. The Director shall be the chairman of any subsidiary unit of which he is a member and he shall designate the chairman of any other subsidiary unit from among the members thereof.

(c) The Board established by this section, and each subsidiary unit thereof established under this section, shall advise the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization with respect to matters relating to his responsibilities as he shall request.

SEC. 7. The following are hereby revoked:

- (1) Executive Order No. 10224 of March 15, 1951;
- (2) Executive Order No. 10276 of July 31, 1951;
- (3) Executive Order No. 10293 of September 27, 1951;
- (4) Executive Order No. 10350 of May 14, 1952;
- (5) Executive Order No. 10475 of July 31, 1953;
- (6) Section 102 of Executive Order No. 10480 of August 14, 1953;
- (7) Executive Order No. 10611 of May 11, 1955.

SEC. 8. This order shall not operate to terminate or impair any regulation, ruling, order, directive, certificate, determination, authorization, contract, agreement, or other action, issued, undertaken, or entered into with respect to any function affected by the provisions of sections 2, 3, or 4 of this order; nor shall this order affect the validity or force of anything heretofore done in connection with any such function. Any of the instruments referred to in this section may be hereafter amended, modified, or revoked, by appropriate authority.

SEC. 9. The Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization is hereby authorized to issue such regulations as he may deem necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this order.

SEC. 10. The provisions of this order shall be effective as of July 1, 1958, the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 1, 1958.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10782

**AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10773 OF JULY 1, 1958,
RELATING TO CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION**

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and consonant with the provisions of the act of August 26, 1958 (72 Stat. 861), it is ordered, effective as of August 26, 1958, that Executive Order No. 10773 of July 1, 1958, be, and it is hereby, amended (1) by deleting the words "Defense and Civilian Mobilization", whenever used as part of the title of any officer or the name of any agency or body, and by inserting in lieu thereof, the words "Civil and Defense Mobilization", and (2) by inserting in section 1 thereof, as hereinabove amended, after "1958" a comma and the words "as amended".

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 6, 1958.

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